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THE REPUBLICAN.

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DRAFTED MEN REMAIN HERE UNTIL SEPT. 19

Orders for Departure This Week Changed Suddenly.

QUOTA OF 117 SECURED

County Exemption Board Finished Examinations Wednesday, 435 Men Having Presented Themselves for Physical Test.

Centre County's first group of men for the new federal army will not get off to the training camp at Admiral Maryland, until September 19th. They were sdheduled to leave yesterday, but last Sunday Sheriff Yarnell, as chairman of the local Exemption Board, received a telegram advising him that the camp is not in readiness and deferring the departure of the men until September 19th. Arrangements had been made for a public celebration Tuesday night in Bellefonte in honor of the men, but the plans were cancelled when the change in the time for departure was announced. The six men scheduled to leave September 19th are: Basil J. F. Mott and Otto F. Corman, Bellefonte; J. Paul Rumberger, Bellefonte, R. F. D.; Otto Edgar Spicer and Jerome McCleary Allman, State College, and Joseph J. Lingle, Philipsburg. They will likely be in charge of Lingle. He personally asked the Exemption Board that he be selected from among the first group to be sent to camp. In appreciation of this fact he will likely be accorded the honor of being in charge of the first group to go to Maryland.

The local Exemption Board has completed the task of examining the entire group of 435 called to provide a quota of 117 from Centre County, examinations of the last eighty-five being held on Tuesday and Wednesday. The result of these examinations, and also of several held late last week, follows:—

AUGUST 29

PASSED

Samuel Kenton Hosterman

DISCHARGED

Mike Korilla

AUGUST 30

PASSED

Samuel B. Barnhart
Charles Augustus Shearer
Ralph Lee Jacobs

AUGUST 31

PASSED

Peter Alrondivicz

DISCHARGED

Joseph Demchak

SEPTEMBER 4

PASSED

Franklin Ward Yeager
Boyd Nevin Johnson
Jewett Starr Brooks
George Emerson Long
Lewis Dyer Shinafelt
Thomas Elwood Comly
William Henry Haney
Calvin Nevin Bartges
Samuel Benner Bodle
George Thomas Reed
Warden J. Packer
J. Irvin Shawver
Clyde Homer Ripka
Earnest Ripka
Rev. Mier Cohen
Alvin Andrew Bohn
William Marshall
William Levi Pendleton
Roland Allen Bryan
John Arthur Waite
Melvin Roy Hoy
Amos Fye
Adam Leland Beam
A. W. Gearhart
Joseph Ceader (enlisted)
Dimitry Greehanok
Samuel Frederick Lose
Ben Pnak

DISCHARGED

Milford William Cox
Lemuel Rhoads Woodring
Elmer Blair Nearhoof
Elmer O. Musick
George Edwin Moore
David Paul Carper
Marion T. Bennett
Lester Lyman Campbell
Elmer W. McCartney
Lewis E. Markle
William Hugh McAfee
Stanley Gomb
John Hanks Brady
Chanler F. Simler
Charles Aikens
Robert Saylor

SEPTEMBER 5

PASSED

Emil Josnick
Paul Bennett
Isaac Bamgardner
William Ray Corman
George Edgar Vonada
Kiernen Rigney
Charles L. McCool
Jacob B. Gummo
John Bass
Arthur Glenn Custer
Clarence H. Gardner
Russell Sidney Wagner
Joseph F. Hughes
Archie E. Witmyer
Chas H. Bubb
Lloyd J. Weaver
Curtin Stiver
John Hollis
Robert McAnderson
Peter J. Moveski

DISCHARGED

D. F. Young
Wallace Ray Smith
Ray E. Shiveley
C. Thomas Miller
William R. Tressler
Steve Danko
Frank P. Parks
Arthur James Smith
James H. Morris

EXEMPTION DECISIONS

Schedule of Claims Allowed and Refused by Centre County Board.

The following claims of drafted men for exemption have been disposed of by the Exemption Board for Centre County:—

ALLOWED

William L. Colyer
Allen L. Wheland
Norman F. Slagle
S. K. Hostetter
Walter C. Nicholas
Wilbur R. Meyers
William C. Showers
Francis Rhoads Musser
Joseph J. Dancol
Henry Rockey
John William Hartley
William Wesley Smith
Thomas W. Robbins
Henry F. Jones
Charles A. Zettle
Roy W. Kunes
Walter Henry Traub
Antonio Krinchy
Miles W. Beck
Harry G. Cox
George A. Lohr
George H. Micheltree
James O. Rice
George Prentice (minister)
Edwin K. Hibshman
Boyd Leroy Friday
John Stonic
Jacob H. Shay
John L. Lansberry
Duke Fravel
C. H. Ripka
Boyd N. Johnson
William H. Haney
George T. Reed
Isaac R. Bumgardner
Mier Cohen
Franklin W. Yeager
Archie Witmyer
Pete Alexandrovich
Jacob Bond
Ray Melvin Hoy

REFUSED

Ignutz Benzi
Forest Glenn Rodgers
William P. McGowan
William Levi Pendleton

A Bold Hold-up

Monday evening about dusk, Harry Lambert, of Milesburg, took part of his family for ice cream, leaving Mrs. Lambert and her baby in the house alone. Shortly after Mr. Lambert left a stranger entered through the cellar and came up stairs on the first floor. He wore a mask in the shape of a beard and approached Mrs. Lambert with a drawn revolver demanding $10 or her life. Fearing the baby might become the victim of the bullet from the revolver Mrs. Lambert made one bold dart for the door and gave a scream for help. Immediately the neighbors answered her call and a search was made for the outlaw but no trace of him could be found, as he disappeared the same way he entered the house. Mr. Lambert, when he heard the story, at once phoned to Bellefonte for officers and Sheriff Yarnell and officer Harry Dukeman went down and made a thorough search of the premises but the stranger had made his escape. It was stated that a rough character had been seen at the Titan Metal plant for several days and had left a suit case with Dennis Mungan, the watchman, but afterward came and took it away. It is thought that perhaps this might have been the intruder. However, suspicion points to another chap who will be carefully watched.

Rubin & Rubin Here Monday.

Rubin & Rubin, Harrisburg's leading eye specialists, will hold the biggest optical sale ever held in Bellefonte at Mott's Drug Store Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, September 10, 11, 12, for three days. Look on page six for our big ad.

Additional Centre Countians Certified For Army.

The local Exemption Board today (Thursday) certified the following additional Centre Countians for service in the new federal army:—

Boyd L. Friday
Thomas McNish
John Koshko
John Nelson
Frank Poli
Henry B. Watson
Thomas A. Richards
Mains T. Bowers
Jacob R. Lee
Claude L. Whitehall
Armine E. Shirk
Edwin A. Lebkicher
James R. Rachau
George A. Crawford
Gerani Pezzin
Calvin R. Coble
William R. Lytle
Michael Sefick
Clifford A. Heltman
Arthur F. Parker
Earl C. Hosband
John E. Smith
Alfred C. Emenhizer
Herman B. Eves
Floyd Thomas Woomer
Gilbert J. Shope
Howard A. Dunlap
Jacob F. Musick
Paul J. Tate
Otto W. Nowatka
Alfred H. Walker
Harold H. Rowland
Joseph L. Bryan
Samuel B. Barnhart
John Girodi
John A. Kaspick
Elmer M. Watkins
Joseph J. Lingle
Harrison M. Crain
Kiernan Rigney
Steve Jaricic
James E. Gherret
Nick Denack
Arthur M. Kerin
James Moody
H. G. Bechdel
Jacob Friedman
Ellis B. Hazzard
Earnest F. Bathgate
Wm. P. McGovern
William Marshall
Ammon G. Zimmerman
Forest G. Rodgers
Samuel Ratz
Charles A. Schearer
Thomas Hurley
Charles Green
Ignutz Benzi
Harold Sawtelle
Leroy B. Love
John C. Hockman
George Gedrotis

TWO CHILDREN ARE INJURED BY DISTRESSING ACCIDENTS,

Gray, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. George Furey, of nearby Bellefonte, had his foot caught in the knives of a mowing machine last Friday and sustained an injury that may cripple him for life. Due to the heroism of a companion of about the same age, Herbert Larimer, Gray was saved from bleeding to death.

Gray had jumped off the mowing machine and playfully struck one of the horses with a cornstalk. The horses plunged forward and Gray's foot was caught and almost completely severed by the rapidly moving knives. The field where they happened to be is some distance from the Furey home, but the Larimer boy pluckily lifted up his injured companion and carried him toward home. Bleeding profusely, but not unconscious, Gray held the nearly-severed foot in his hand to prevent it tearing from the ankle. A neighbor of the Fureys happened along and hearing the calls of the Larimer boy summoned assistance and Gray was taken home and later removed to the hospital. The physicians are making every effort possible to save the unfortunate lad's foot.

Four years old Robert Kern, son of street commissioner Harry Kern, fell underneath a dump wagon several days ago and was literally scalped. The wheel of the wagon inflicted a wound in the child's head that required thirty-two stitches. He is at the hospital and continues in a critical condition.

The child was playing nearby his father and the latter in a spirit of fun picked him up and tossed him into the dump wagon. The bottom of the wagon happened to be open and the youngster dropped through to the street. The next instant the heavy wheel struck his head. It all happened so quickly that the father and others standing but a few feet distant were unable to prevent the accident. The injured child is conscious, but for the present the physicians cannot say whether he will recover.

Revive Howard Brick Wor

A crew of men started yesterday to repair the plant of the old brick works at Howard. It will be in operation by Oct. 1st., with Harry Mann, of Milesburg, in charge.

See Montgomery & Co. adv., page 8.

THE HEATING PROPOSITION

Wilbur Saxon in Bellefonte to Operate the Steam Heat Plant.

The burning question in Bellefonte just at this particular time is "heat or no heat". We mean by this that a large number of the patrons of the old Steam Heating Co., are on the fence with reference as to how they are going to keep warm the coming winter. The uncertainty has caused a large number of the citizens to place steam or hot water plants in their homes in order to make sure they are going to be comfortable. While this is true a number of these persons would not go to the cost and inconvenience of running their own plant if they could use the town steam.

Ex-Judge Ellis L. Orvis, who is now in control of the plant, has made it known that the plant would be put in operation if the price of coal should be reduced from what it was last winter. To this end Wilbur Saxon is now making an effort to see what can be done in the matter of securing enough patrons to warrant starting the plant. Mr. Saxon was formerly connected with the operations at the Steam Heat plant and should they be resumed the very best service will be given. From the information we can gather the plant will be put in operation and a thorough test made as to whether it will be expedient to run it through the winter. The only thing that stands in the way is the high price of coal. October 1st is the time set for turning on the steam. A ten per cent raise will be made over the rate charged by the old company in December, shortly before the citizens took charge.

He's About Right.

Elihu Root, one of our greatest statesmen, and in patriotism second to none, says there are men walking around this country, plotting in the interest of Germany, and they should be shot without delay. Senator Root is right; the U. S. is too slow about shooting its copperheads.

Read The Republican $1.50 a year in advance.

EEL LINES PROHIBITED

New Fish Law also Bars Gigging; Effective January 1st, 1918.

Seemingly the country boy who is fond of setting outlines for eels and also gigging suckers had no friends at Harrisburg when the recent Legislature enacted the new fish law. For the new law makes no provision whatsoever for these two popular sports. Fortunately for the boys who enjoy setting outlines and gigging the new law does not go into effect until January 1st, 1918.

The new fish law classifies game, food and bait fish. Trout, salmon, bass, pike and pickerel are given as game fish. To catch any of these fish, or to fish in a game fish stream, a person is limited to a single rod and line, or one hand-line, with not more three hooks attached. For catching food fish, such as suckers, several rods and lines may be used, but no line shall have attached more than three hooks and the rods and lines must be "under the immediate control of the person using the same." For catching bait-fish, such as minnows and stone catfish, rods and lines with not more than three hooks attached to each line may be used, also a dipnet or minnow seine not over four feet in diameter, or a minnow-trap with not more than one opening which shall not exceed one inch in diameter. The rods, hooks and lines must be under the immediate control of the person using the same. The penalty for violations is a fine of $20.

Fishing on Sunday is prohibited. For violation a fine of $25 is imposed.

The new fish law includes this provision regarding fishing in a stream that has been stocked at any time with fish furnished by the Commonwealth:—

Any natural stream or lake in this Commonwealth, which has been or may be stocked with fish furnished by the Commonwealth or the Department of Fisheries, shall be open to the public for the purpose of lawful fishing; but nothing in this section shall be so construed as to free any person, trespassing on the lands of any person in this Commonwealth, from liability for any damage he may do to said lands or the improvement thereon, or to any crops or livestock or poultry thereon."

PROGRAM FOR GRANGERS

Schedule of Interesting Events at Centre Hall Next Week.

Everything is in readiness for the opening of the 44th annual Encampment and Fair at Centre Hall. The several hundred tents are awaiting their occupancy, and practically all tenters will move in on Friday and Saturday for a full week's pleasure. Saturday, September 8th, is the opening day for the campers; Monday, September, 10th, is the opening day for the exhibit, and every day during the week until Friday there will be many things of interest which will make this year's exhibition the best ever held.

A special feature of the week will be the staging of the fair exhibit from the Pennsylvania State College School of Agriculture and Experiment Station. This exhibit which has for its purpose the illustrating in practical and concrete fashion the experimental, investigational and educational work of the college in so far as it pertains to agriculture and home ecnomics. It has in past years aroused enthusiastic interest at all of the fairs to which it has been sent. Several representatives from the college will be present to explain any of the exhibits and to answer any of questions and satisfy demands for literature.

The Department of Animal Husbandry of State College will have an exhibit also of horses, cattle and sheep from the college farm.

The program for the week follows:

SATURDAY—OPENING DAY.

Practically all tenters will move in on Saturday and be ready for a full week of pleasure.

7.30 p. m.—Grand opening entertainment in the auditorium. Don't miss it.

SUNDAY—HARVEST HOME SERVICES.

2.30 p. m.—Rev. N. L. Horn, of the Reformed church of State College, will deliver the anniversary address. Mrs. Horn will sing a solo and a large choir will render excellent music.

7.30 p. m.—Religious pictures in the auditorium.

MONDAY—PLACING OF EXHIBITS.

7.30 p. m.—Moving pictures in the auditorium.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11TH.

2 p. m.—Address by Prof. Charles H. Rhodes, of Jamestown, N. Y. Subject, "Stars and Planets."

7.30 p. m.—Moving pictures. (The pictures will be better than in former years, with an entire change of pictures every night.)

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12TH.

10 a. m.—Threshermen's Convention. Addresses by prominent men.

1.30 p. m.—Addresses by Mrs. Jennie Rodgers, Ceres of the Pennsylvania State Grange; Hon. C. E. Carothers, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture, and Mrs. Florence Atkins, of Nashville, Tenn., a national lecturer of the W. C. T. U.

7.30 p. m.—Moving pictures.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13TH.

10 a. m.—Addresses by Hon. E. B. Dorsett, Director of the Bureau of Markets; Mrs. Jennie Rodgers; Hon. W. T. Creasy, Secretary National Dairy Union, and Chas. Rhodes, Field Organizer, Farmers' and Traders' Life Insurance Co.

1.30 p. m.—Address by Hon. John A. McSparran, Master Pennsylvania State Grange, and Hon. James Foust, Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Other prominent men will also deliver addresses at convenient times during the week.

7.30.—The last and best moving picture show.

The games and contests for boys and girls will be announced from time to time during the week.

Friday, sales day.

TITAN CO. DEAL CLOSED

Work to be Rushed on New Plant on Nittany Furnace Site.

The Titan Metal Co. have closed negotiations for the site of the old Nittany Furnace and men are already on the ground getting things in shape to erect the buildings, the dimensions of which were given in last week's Republican. A temporary office building has been located on the ground and those directly interested will rush the work to completion. The contract for erecting the buildings was given this week to Gheret & Lambert, Bellefonte contractors, who always give excellent service. There will be $80,000 worth of new machinery added to the plant which will enable them to place on the market articles manufactured from the metal.

As stated last week Mr. Horatio S. Moore, proprietor of another Bellefonte progressive industry, has the structural iron ready to be delivered on the ground when needed. Mr. Moore also started in a small way and now has one of the best bridge and structural iron plants in the country.

SAWED BARS AT ROCKVIEW CAUGHT AT JERSEY SHORE

Two Penitentiary Convicts are Soon Re-captured.

WORKED NOVEL TRICK

White Soap Used to Plug Opening in White Bars in Prison Window Until Men were Ready to Make Dash for Freedom Thursday Night.

The first escape from the penitentiary at Rockview by sawing through bars occarred last Thursday night, two convicts getting away. They were Benny Lichenstein, alias J. Kurtz, convicted in the Blair county court of robbing the Leopold & Bigley clothing store, at Altoona, March 5th, 1912, and sentenced to a term of nine to thirteen years, and James Allen, serving a four years term for robbery in Elk county.

The two fugitives were captured by State police while tramping along the railroad tracks at Jersey Shore. They were lodged in jail in Bellefonte.

Lichenstein is regarded as a remarkably shrewd crook and it is supposed that he planned the escape from Rockview. He and Allen were employed inside the prison, being assigned to duty in the dining room and clothes room. In some manner they secured saws from the machine shop and then the task of cutting their way through the one-inch bars in the prison window was begun. The bars are painted white. The men were unable to operate the saws for more than a few minutes at a time, lest they be detected in the act. After each operation they filled the narrow dent in the bars with white soap. They also had their saws well soaped to guard against making more noise than absolutely necessary. Presumably they worked sawing the bars during a period of a month or more before they finally had things in shape to make the last cut and thereby provide an opening large enough for them to crawl through. Thursday night was selected as the time for the escape and so silently did they handle the job that their absence was not discovered until 5.30 o'clock Friday morning. By that time the fugitives had gotten a good start and no trace of them could be found by the prison guards.

Lichenstein stole clothing valued at $1000 from the Leopold & Bigley store and then skipped to Ohio where he was arrested. Detective James G. Spangler and Lieutenant of Police J. R. McIlvain, of Altoona, went to get the man but he put up a strenuous legal battle until the Governor of Ohio provided the authority to remove the prisoner to this State. He was also charged with robbing Ignatz Frulinger, a Portage merchant, of merchandise valued at $600, and with looting the Nelson House, owned by Paul Nelson, at Portage, of whiskies and liquors costing many hundreds of dollars, while he was in the employ of the men.

When arrested in Youngstown, Lichenstein repeatedly tried to explain away his possession of goods found to belong to Leopold & Bigley, by declaring he bought them from one Sam Stein, a "fence." Police discovered a glove at the Nelson House to match the one left in the local store by the thief, the pair having been stolen from Nelson.

TRIAL LIST

Schedule of Cases Booked for Consideration at Next Term of Court.

The following cases have been scheduled for trial at the next term of court, convening on the fourth Monday in September:—

FIRST WEEK, SEPT. 24

J. W. Leathers vs. W. E. Weight. Appeal; non assumpsit.

Isaac Finburg & Co. vs. Dexter & Carpenter, inc. Appeal; non assumpsit.

SECOND WEEK, OCT. 1

Kelley & Co. vs. Kelley & Nugent. Assumpsit.

Stoney Brook Slate & Brick Co. vs. Centre Brick & Clay Co. Assumpsit.

Catharine Mulholland vs. M. D. Kelley and M. Shaddock. Tresspas.

John G. Confer vs. Standard Fire Insurance Co. of Trenton, N. J. Assumpsit.

W. S. Gilliland and J. S. Briel, trustees, vs. J. H. Holt estate. Sci Fa. sur judgment.

Windom C. Gramley vs. May Gramley. In redivorce.

Reuben T. Comly vs. Central Railroad Co. of Penn. Trespass.

Dr. O. W. McEntire vs. Walter L. Cook and wife. Assumpsit.

Advertise in "The Republican."

Dollar Eggs Has No Chance.

Eggs won't go to a dollar a dozen, nor, as predicted by eastern agricultural experts, butter to a dollar a pound—because the public won't stand for it.

Chicago dealers admitted it last Friday Further, owners of over 6,000,000 cases of eggs in storage there fear before the season is over they may have to take a loss on the greater portion of the supply.

And, lastly, Chicago dealers would not be surprised to see Herbert Hoover step in and put a maximum price of 40 cents or so on butter and a corresponding maximum on eggs.

This last statement was from President Davis, of the Chicago butter and egg board, who described reports of one dollar eggs as "perfect rot." The government investigates all such reports, he said.

Davis admitted that eggs were higher than a year ago at this time, but he said the government report for August 1st showed there were 42,123 more cases in storage now than last year. Other dealers said that while eggs were higher they could not increase much more because high prices always diminish consumption—and there was a limit to the consumer's pocketbook.

The nation's butter supply is about 25,000,000 pounds short, and may be shorter, according to Davis, who says the increased demand for milk and condensed milk has sent the price up. The shortage may be offset, however, he added, because of the shrinking exports. Butter was 25 to 32 cents a pound, wholesale, last year at this time, now 40 cents. Poultry is cheap now, he stated, because of a slowly moving surplus in storage.

Flags in Bad Way.

"Tattered and torn and all forlorn" is a phrase aptly illustrative of the condition of many of the once proud flags that floated from many Bellefonte dwellings and business houses. Subjected to every whim and vagary and lashing of the elements many of the flags that once were beauteous symbols of "Old Glory" now hang in tattered shreds from weather beaten staffs. Some of the weather worn flags have been reduced to such a sorry state that only the blue field of stars and mere shreds of the red and white stripes remain.

The banners that retain some semblance to the original are so discolored with soot and street grime as to make design almost indistinguishable from even the shortest distance. The reason for the sorry condition of the flags is that they have been flying continuously, night and day, during the three and a-half months since the United States launched war upon Germany.

Under military regulations the stars and stripes are hauled down each night and a further concession against flying the national emblem is made in the event of foul or boisterous weather.

Tired of Single Blessedness.

The Lewistown Sentinel says that a golden matrimonial opportunity awaits some modest maid or sighing widow. A bonifide offer of marriage is there for a woman who is willing to make a home for a man now in his prime and lonely.

The name of the swain who comes awooing through the advertising department of his favorite newspaper is held in strict confidence. Suffice it to say that he is quite well known throughout the community and is financially able to provide for the support of a home. He holds a position at the Logan Iron and Steel Company plant and last week his pay check totalled $20 62.

In addition to his other accomplishments and personal traits the man in need of a wife is a vocalist of unusual merit. His repertoire of memory songs includes most of the classics and he will be able to thus agreeably entertain his bride by rapturous melodies.

The man is of pleasing personality. He stated his philosophy relating to marriage by saying that two can live just as cheap as one these days and perhaps he will be able to help some woman to the estate of a good home.

Mix up Over Ball Game.

A week ago Nant-y-Glo baseball players before a friendly justice paid a $2 fine for playing ball on the Sabbath. Anti-Sunday baseball crusaders, not satisfied took the case to Squire Waters, at Ebensburg, who held the players for court. Friday the Rev. H. M. Davies, of Nant-y-Glo, hurrying by automobile to Ebensburg to see that Squire Waters did his full duty, was nabbed by Burgess Knee, of that place, for speeding. The minister was fined $10 and costs. The baseball case will be fought in court, the players insisting that blue law advocates went half a mile from their home to have their Sabbath peace and quiet disturbed.

New Cavalry Troop.

Lieutenant Edgar McKinney, for many years an officer of Sheridan Troop, Tyrone, now Troop B, has been authorized by Adjutant General Thomas J. Stewart to organize in Tyrone a troop of cavalry which will be part of the Pennsylvania Reserve Militia, the body of soldiers which will take the place of the National Guard during the absence of the guardsmen as part of the national forces in the present war.

For earache, toothache, pains, burns, scalds, sore throat, try Dr. Thomas' Eclectic Oil, a splendid remedy for emergencies.

J. N. Schoonover Dead.

John Nicholas Schoonover, for years one of Philipsburg's representative business men, and one of the best known citizens of the community, succumbed to an attack of pneumonia in the Jersey Shore hospital, dying at 5 30 o'clock on Thursday evening, August 30, 1917. He was born in Tioga Centre, Penna., his age being 66 years, 5 month and 10 days. He resided for 37 years in Philipsburg where he had been in the shoe business for a number of years. He helped organized the Moshannon National Bank, of which he was president at the time of his death; was also one of the charter members of the Citizens' Water Co., and a stockholder in the S. & S. Shirt Co. and High Standard Laundry and owned the building in which these corporations have their plants. He was the owner of the pretty Schoonover block, and also had real estate holdings in Jersey Shore and Philadelphia. Deceased was a member of the lodge of Elks.

Besides his wife, who was formerly Miss Helen Merreli, a daughter of the late William L. and Mary L. Merrell, of Kylertown, to whom he was married 41 years ago, he leaves the following children viz: Josephine, wife of H. R. Downs, of Kittanning, Pa.; Inez L., wife of Donald Foucart, Philadelphia; Charles S., of Philipsburg; Marie L., wife of Dr. P. J. Spaeder, York, Pa., Frances E., wife of W. R. Emery, of Philipsburg; Miss Delia A., Philadelphia, and Bryant B., now in the U. S. Marine corps and stationed at League Island, Philadelphia. The funeral was held from St. Paul's P. E. church on Monday morning at 10 o'clock. Rev. F. T. Eastment officiating, with interment at Kylertown.

Cost of Soldiers Outfit.

The cost of fitting out each infantryman for service in France is $156.30. Figures made public by the war department show that the cost of the infantryman's clothing is $101.21, of his fighting equipment, $47.36, and of his eating utensils, $7.73. Including 100 cartridges, each infantryman will be equipped with 50 articles of clothing, 107 articles in his fighting equipment and 11 eating utensils.

Prices are subject to frequent changes, so these cannot be taken as absolutely correct in every case. Steel helmets and gas-masks are being bought in France and England, as well as manufactured in this country, and the cost of those bought abroad and made here differs. The figure $19.50 given for a rifle is the cost of making the "United States rifle model 1903," generally known as the Springfield. The first 600,000 to 800,000 troops to go to France will carry this weapon. The so-called Enfield rifle used by the British is being manufactured to equip the other American troops, and is officially known as the "United States rifle model 1917." This is being made on a "cost plus profit basis," so that no accurate figure for it can now be given.

Items included under "eating utensils" are food issued to each man to be carried in his haversack during field service, canteen and canteen cover, cup, knife, fork, spoon, meat can, haversack, pack-carrier, first aid kit and pouch.

Another Serious Auto Accident.

Another serious automobile accident occured Saturday afternoon about 1 o'clock when Robert Heath, son of Foster Heath, of Sandy Ridge, was so badly injured that he was taken to the Clearfield hospital in a very critical condition. He was operated upon and at the time it was a grave question as to his recovery. The accident occurred at the New York Central Crossing near the Clearfield County Home.

Young Heath, in company with Wm. F. Williams, of Wilmington, Del., who is married to asister of Mrs. Foster Heath, left Sandy Ridge Saturday morning in his father's new Overland car on a business trip to Clearfield.

Returning at the hour indicated, his car was struck by a coach step of the New York Central officials' train at the crossing heretofore mentioned and badly demolished. Heath was pinned under the car and later taken out in an unconscious condition, while Williams escaped with only a few minor scratches and bruises.

Things to Think About.

Merchants of Bellefonte who have been in the habit of putting the biggest and best apples on the top of the barrel had better "look a little out." The law went into effect Saturday making it a fine of $50 for anybody who tries to deceive the public in that way. If you are not quite sure whether we are telling the truth just try it and let the right party come along.

Governor's Son a Conscript.

G. Edwin Brumbaugh, son of Governor Brumbaugh, was accepted for military service recently by the third draft board of Norristown. He passed the physical tests satisfactorily. Mr. Brumbaugh, who is an architect and lives at Gwynedd, gave notice that he intends to file claim for exemption on the ground that he has dependents.

One way to relieve habitual constipation is to take regularly a mild laxative. Doan's Regulets are recommended for this purpose. 30c. a box at all drug stores.

Read "The Republican." $1.50 a year

DRAFTING AN ARMY

Conscription Had Its Origin In France In 1798.

THEN SPREAD OVER EUROPE.

The Terrible Power It Placed In Napoleon's Hands Forced the Other Nations to Adopt the System—Its Introduction Into This Country.

Conscription originated in France in 1798. At that time the country had just passed through the long and bloody war of the French revolution, which the monarchs of Europe had banded together to crush. France, under Napoleon, had come forth victorious, but her army was exhausted, and it was evident that some new system of recruiting would be necessary, as volunteer enlistment no longer sufficed.

It was then that General Jourdan brought forth and passed the law establishing conscription. Since then it has been the basis of all French military legislation and, to a certain extent, of that of all other countries.

It was through the terrible power of conscription that Napoleon was enabled to carry on the gigantic wars which characterized his reign and by means of it, after losing in the snows of Russia the largest army that up till that time had ever been put into the field, to reappear a few months later with another army almost as large.

Out of necessity the other nations were forced to follow France's example, and conscription became general.

Under the French regime every citizen between the ages of twenty and twenty-five was liable to service for five years. Prussia, however, still further developed the powers of conscription by reducing the period of service in the ranks and passing her soldiers as soon as they were sufficiently trained into a reserve force, thus by degrees training her whole population.

This latter system, which was considered as one of the most farreaching and important events of the last century, owed its origin to the conditions imposed on Prussia by Napoleon at the treaty of Tilsit, whereby Prussia was restricted to a standing army of 43,000 men. She kept to the letter of the law by maintaining her army at the prescribed number, but her trained citizen reserve force was limited only by the population of the country.

The military history of the United States is as remarkable as the rise and rapid growth of the nation itself. In 1790, as fixed by an act of congress, the rank and file of our army amounted to 1,216 men, and in 1814 an English expedition with only 3,500 men was able to seize and burn Washington.

Conscription first made its appearance here at the time of the war between the states. At the beginning of the war in 1861 our whole regular force was but 14,000 men. At first the northern army was increased by volunteer enlistment, but the unexpected prolongation of the war proved this method too slow to replenish the waste of the armies, and in 1863 the government resorted to a draft.

The first attempt to carry it out met with forcible resistance and led to a serious riot in the city of New York, which lasted for several days. All opposition, however, was put down and the draft executed with all possible forbearance and justice. Exemptions and substitute purchases were so freely given in the north that the draft had little effect except as a stimulus to the states in bringing to full strength their quotas of volunteers by voting bounties.

In the south, however, conscription was sweeping from the first, and toward the end of the war it became omnivorous. Every man between the ages of seventeen and fifty-five was legally liable to service, the only excuse being physical incapacity.

The total number of men called under arms by the government of the United States between April, 1861, and April, 1865, amounted to more than 2,750,000, nearly half of this number being raised by conscription. If to this we add the 1,100,000 men from the southern states the total armed force of the country at that time amounted to almost 4,000,000, drawn from a population of only 32,000,000.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Why They Have Green Backs.

Why the United States banknotes are printed with green backs is not generally known, although there is a most excellent reason for it. The great drawback to paper currency, says the Baltimore American, is the likelihood of its being counterfeited, and therefore experts are constantly at work to contrive ways of making it impossible to copy such bills.

Stacy J. Edson was the man who in 1857 invented the green ink that Uncle Sam uses on his bank bills. The ink, which was patented, is anti-photographic—that is, it cannot be photographed, nor can counterfeiters in trying to get a facsimile of the notes move it with alkalies. The secret of the ingredients of the ink of course is carefully preserved.

An Arabian Titbit.

Cheese today is not common among the Bedouin Arabs, butter being preferred. There is a substance closely corresponding to cheese mentioned in Samuel. This consists of coagulated buttermilk, which is dried until it becomes quite hard. It is then ground, and the Arabs eat it mixed with butter.

He is twice a conqueror who can restrain himself in the hour of victory. —Cyrus.

REGULAR HABITS.

They Go a Long Way Toward Building Up Good Health.

Regular habits for retiring must be considered as one of the best methods for securing good sleep.

The human body has a wonderful periodicity in all its spontaneous actions, and by studying these much of the machinery of health may be made to work smoothly.

Witness one habit of waking at a certain hour to which we have been accustomed.

Regularity in eating is most important for health. The digestive tract will respond at regular times just as other habits will repeat themselves.

Proper food properly digested will do much for one's health and happiness.

It is a mistake to eat too much.

We should try and enjoy our meals by paying attention to the taste of food. Do not gulp it down. It should be masticated and tasted so as to stimulate those nerves which reflect their sense on the other nerves controlling the glands of digestion.

When you feel indigestion after eating a meal note the ingredients eaten and should it repeat itself try to convict the guilty food and dismiss it from your dietary.

Don't make eating a task, but make it a pleasure, so that the food will digest and be assimilated and applied to the different necessities of the activities of life.

Youth demands a greater variety and quantity of food than does old age and especially does it require more protein and meat.

Learning what foodstuffs best suit is one of the great educational tasks man has before him, for he no longer has the intuition of the lower animals. The latter seem to inherit a sense that directs them what is best for their body wants. The vast majority of animals can differentiate between poisonous and nonpoisonous foodstuffs.—Commissioner of Health Dr. Samuel G. Dixon of Pennsylvania.

HIDING THE WARSHIP.

Smoke Screens and How They Are Used In Naval Engagements.

The manner in which the density of the smoke screens is regulated during a battle is interesting. By partly shutting off the draft to her boilers a battleship is made to emit clouds of smoke which screen her from the enemy. But how can the stokers, who are far below deck, see the stacks so that they can regulate the smoke clouds to the proper density? By an electric "eye," says Popular Science Monthly. The eye is placed near the top of the smokestack, and it records the exact density on electric meters conveniently located in the boiler room.

This remarkably clever eye is simply a wire coil of selenium which is carried in a housing on the inside of the smokestack walls. An electric light, in another housing directly opposite, plays its beams of light squarely upon the wire. Now, selenium, as is well known, has the peculiar property of changing its resistance to an electric current when the light falling upon it changes. The weaker the light the greater the resistance, and vice versa.

Evidently, then, the denser the smoke emitted through the stack the weaker the light that gets through the smoke from the electric lamp and falls upon the selenium. By connecting the selenium with an electric meter and the ship's lighting mains the electric current going through the meter will be lowered by the increased resistance. The meter is very sensitive and shows the slightest change in smoke density. Moreover, it is calibrated to indicate exactly what the actual smoke density is, so that the stokers can regulate the cutoff of the draft to a nicety.

Glass plates are placed in front of the lamp and of the selenium coil to protect them from soot. The plates are kept clean by streams of compressed air directed against them.

TRADING IN STOCKS.

Things a Man Must Know to Be a Successful Speculator.

"All those who are trading in the stock market might well ask themselves whether they are speculators or gamblers," says John K. Barnes in the World's Work. "Any one can gamble in stocks, but it is not profitable. It takes a high degree of specialized knowledge and training to speculate. Here are some of the complex requirements of technical knowledge that are indispensable to the successful speculator:

"He should know how to read the business barometers. Among these are the bank clearings throughout the country, which show the rapidity with which money is changing hands through the banks, and thus gives the best measure we have of the business doing; the unfilled orders on the books of the United States Steel corporation, our largest industrial company, which are reported ten days after the close of each month; railroad gross earnings, which are now reported weekly by some roads and monthly by all, and railroad net earnings, which show the prosperity in that important field; the production figures for coal, iron, copper, etc.; the export and import figures, which control our international credit position and have been of great importance since the war began; money rates and the elements that affect them—gold imports, foreign loans, etc., and probably, above all, he should watch carefully the crop prospects throughout the country.

"Unless a man understands the meanings of these things and has a very special and unusual temperament besides he can never succeed as a speculator."

In other words, the average man has no chance in the speculative markets.

....44th ANNUAL....

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TIRED, WORN-OUT AND MISERABLE

Many Bellefonte People in This Condition.

There is little rest for many a kidney sufferer.

The kidneys feel congested, sore and painful.

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Weak kidneys need quick help.

They need a special kidney remedy.

Doan's Kidney Pills have stood the test.

A remedy especially for kidney ailments.

Can any Bellefonte reader doubt this statement?

Mrs. C. Young, Potter St., Bellefonte, says: "For more than a year I suffered from a dull ache in the small of my back. My back was sore and lame and when I bent over I could hardly get up again. I never felt able to do any housework. I had a languid feeling all the time and mornings I didn't feel like getting at my work. I was troubled a lot by dizzy spells. Doan's Kidney Pills had helped so many people around here with the same trouble, I began taking them. I got my supply at Green's Pharmacy Co. The first box cured me. It has been three years now since I have had any trouble from my back or kidneys."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—Get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that cured Mrs. Young. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfgrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

Itching piles provoke profanity but profanity won't remove them. Doan's Ointment is recommended for itching, bleeding or protruding piles. 60c at any drug store.

Read "The Republican" $1.50 a year in advance.

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Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chi-ches-ter's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable

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10.00	6.30	5.30	Lv.....Bellefonte.....Ar	8.35	10.45
10.05	6.35	.....	.....Axemann.....	.....	10.39
10.09	6.39	.....	.....Pleasant Gap.....	.....	10.37
10.21	6.51	.....	.....Dale Summit.....	.....	10.21
10.26	6.56	5.55	.....Lemont.....	.....	10.15
10.30	7.00	6.00	.....Oak Hall.....	.....	10.10
10.35	7.05	6.05	.....Linden Hall.....	.....	10.05
10.50	7.20	6.15	Ar.CentreHall(GrangePark.)Lv	7.52	9.45
.....	7.30	6.15	Lv.CentreHall(GrangePark.)Ar	7.52	9.00
.....	7.40	.....	.....Penn Cave.....	7.42	8.50
.....	7.48	.....	.....Rislngs Springs.....	7.34	8.42
.....	8.00	.....	.....Zerby.....	7.22	8.30
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PERSHING

The Romance of a Barefoot Boy who Rose to Be the Leader of America's Army in France in the Great World War

BY CHARLES N. LURIE.

CHAPTER I.

Little Johnny Sees the Soldiers.

LITTLE Johnny Pershing peered around the end of the work train. "Dad," he called, his shrill child's voice sounding above the "thud, thud, thud!" of the picks wielded by the construction gang, "oh, dad, kin I stay from school today? Company H is goin' to have a drill, and I want to see them."

John Pershing, construction foreman, wiped the perspiration from his brow and climbed down from the embankment where the new side track was being laid. He approached the boy, laid his hand on his shoulder and asked, "What does mother say?"

"She told me to run over and ask you."

"Well, if mother don't say no, go ahead."

With a whoop of delight and evidently anticipating his mother's consent, little Johnny ran for home as fast as his little bare brown feet would carry him. His mother stood in the doorway of the neat little white cottage. She smiled, knowing that father had followed the usual plan of "leaving it to mother."

"Father says I kin stay if you don't care, mother. Please let me see the soldiers drill!"

"Well, I guess one afternoon from school won't make much difference, and you do love to watch the soldiers, don't you, Johnny?"

"I sure do, mother."

"Well, get your face and hands washed and come in to lunch."

After lunch Johnny hied to the village square of the little town of Laclede, Mo., and took up his point of vantage on the band stand, where he could see all operations.

The drill over, Captain Johnson, attracted by the keen interest with which the barefooted little urchin had followed every movement, said, "Well, sonny, what do you think of my soldiers?"

"They're pretty good drillers, captain, but they don't step out smart enough."

"By Jove! Right you are, boy! That's just what I was a-tellin' them. Are you going to be a soldier when you grow up?"

"That's what I want to be, but dad says he has other plans."

"Maybe he'll change his mind when you get big, sonny. Plans don't allus work out as expected."

But even little Johnny Pershing's plans, way back there in Missouri in the sixties, were not formed with positiveness, as is the case with the plans of so many youngsters. True, he wanted to be a soldier. What live lad in the years just after the civil war did not have his thoughts fired by the stories of fighting in the great struggle? In his dreams he saw himself leading desperate charges against the enemy? But he also had dreams of being a lawyer and standing, like Daniel Webster or Henry Clay, with one hand thrust into his coat, moving judges and juries with his eloquence. He and his mother and father just knew, of course, that Johnny would make a fine lawyer, because he always stood well in his studies in the town school.

LITTLE JOHNNY SEES THE SOLDIERS DRILL.

"Mother," said the elder Pershing one day, "I feel I'm getting a bit too old to work on the road much longer. Old Brainard passed me on the street today and stopped to chat with me. He wants me to buy out his general store and thinks I could make it pay. What do you say?"

After much planning between Mr. Pershing and his wife and weighing of possibilities the step was decided upon, and Johnny Pershing's father became a merchant. Johnny's part in the matter was that of active partner—very active, indeed, for to him fell the work of assisting in the store after school and running on such errands as were not beyond his strength.

"Johnny's a good boy and helpful to father and me," said Mrs. Pershing, "but sometimes it is a little hard to get him away from his books. Seems like he wants to spend most of his time studying. But I reckon he'll grow up well, for he can run and jump as well as any of the lads hereabout. Fights sometimes, too. Why, 'twas only last week that he pitched into that Simmons boy for making fun of father. You know, father kept the Union flag flying here when some of our neighbors favored the south, and it seems Mr. Simmons spoke about it and Bob Simmons laughed at Johnny on account of it. But Johnny says Bob won't laugh any more. They do say Johnny made him holler 'quit' in just a few minutes. I reckon I don't want Johnny to fight, but if he must fight he might as well do it defending his own father."

CHAPTER II.

"Soldier, Lawyer or Schoolteacher?"

SO, studying and working—and fighting sometimes—until he was "little Johnny" no more, Johnny Pershing grew and grew until he outgrew the little village school in Laclede. The little store paid well enough to warrant the expenditure of money on John's education, and a family conference resulted in the sending of him to the normal school at Kirksville, one of the noted schools in that part of Missouri. Throughout the years which he spent there—years of happiness, with plenty of hard work at his books and plenty of outdoor recreation—the idea of becoming a lawyer persisted in the lad's mind. Many a time he spoke of it to boyhood friends, and it seemed that he would surely become an attorney after passing through the stage through which so many of our American country bred lawyers have passed, that of schoolteacher.

"Mother," said he one day on one of his visits home from Kirksville, "I've been appointed teacher at Prairie Mound. I feel as though I ought to do something now to help dad and you. So I'm going to teach school and try to earn enough so that I can study law. I did want to be a soldier, but I don't believe there'll ever be another big war, and I don't want to be a soldier all my life unless I can see active service."

Soldier or not, John was to see a lively bit of fighting before he had been a schoolmaster very long.

"Billy," said he one day to one of his bigger pupils, "did you study your spelling lesson?" "No, and I ain't a-goin' to," was the sullen reply of the big boy. The entire class looked up with sudden, keen interest. Billy had "allowed" before them all at recess that day that he was tired of "Johnny Pershing's bullyin'" and he was "goin' to show him that a teacher isn't the whole school anyway."

"Why not?" asked the teacher quietly.

"'Cause I didn't feel like it," was Billy's impudent reply.

"You'll stay after school and study it!" The words of judgment came with a snap from John Pershing's square jaws.

"Won't, neither!" said Billy. And in a moment, as the teacher reached for his collar (this was long before the days of "moral suasion"), there was a lively mixup in the country school; but, of course, the teacher won, and the thoroughly thrashed and cowed Billy stayed in.

Next day the school had a visitor. He was Billy's father, and every hair in his red side whiskers bristled with anger as he drove up to the school. From his mouth came a stream of curses on Johnny Pershing. He'd show him whether he could lick his boy or not. In his hand was a big army revolver. It looked pretty serious for Johnny Pershing. The young fellow did not scare. In a quiet, even tone he said to the angry farmer:

"Get off your horse, put up your gun, take off your coat and fight like a man!"

With all his bluster, the man was not a coward. He accepted John's invitation, and there was the finest scrap ever seen in that part of Missouri. John was then only a lad of seventeen or eighteen, but he whipped the grown man to a frazzle.

"John," said Mr. Pershing to his son one day not long after this fight, "Mr. Burroughs is going to appoint a young man from this congressional district to West Point. You've always had a sort of idea that you wanted to be a soldier. Why don't you try for the appointment?"

"I'll do it, father," said John. "I am sure I can pass the examinations if Mr. Burroughs will give me permission to try. I'll go and see him today."

So "Towhead" Johnny Pershing went to call on Congressman Burroughs and obtained his permission to enter the examination for the great, wonderful Military academy at West Point which had turned out so many famous soldiers. It was a narrow squeak for John, since he won the appointment by only one point. A difference almost too small to be measured would have sent another man to "the Point," and John would in all likelihood have become a city lawyer instead of a general.

CHAPTER III.

An Officer in the Army.

WHETHER a man remains in the army long enough to win his general's stars or whether he leaves the service before he even finishes the course at the Military academy, he never forgets the day that sees him enrolled at "the Point." It is one of the "days of days" in his life. It is all so new and strange and there are so many rules to be observed and customs to be learned and things to be seen that it is like beginning a new life. Many a country lad enters the academy raw, green and untrained, and if he has the pluck and stamina, mental and physical, to finish the course he emerges a finished product—"an officer and a gentleman"—fit to command men.

So it was with John Pershing. But he did more than finish the course; he went through it with honor. He was graduated as senior cadet captain, which means that in military affairs he ranked above all his classmates. Others topped him in some of the studies which make up the curriculum at the United States Military academy, but it was his voice that rang out the commands for his classmates on

HE BECOMES ONE OF WEST POINT'S MOST DARING HORSEMEN.

the widespread and beautiful parade ground on the proud day when the cadets were reviewed by the secretary of war. This was in June, 1886, and John became Lieutenant Pershing, United States army. He was then twenty-six years old.

He had been home to visit the "folks" during his furlough after he had been at the academy two years. His friends turned out to greet him, of course, and the rest of the town flocked to see him arrive. It isn't every day that a man from West Point arrives at a little place in Missouri, and every one wanted to see as soon as possible what two years of Uncle Sam's training had done for Johnny Pershing. They were not disappointed. He had left Laclede a tall, wiry, young fellow, without any especial distinction; he returned a well set up, strong chap, showing in his bearing the results of the rigid training of the gymnasium and fields. He had already the assured bearing of a military man. He had become a wonderful equestrian, riding anything that the academy held in the line of horseflesh. He was always first to get away when the bugles rang out the notes of the "Charge!"

Of course John's first day home was given to his folks. No one else could take the first happy hours of the young man on furlough. But the second day found him wandering in the fields and woods with his boyhood chum, Charley Spurgeon.

There was so much to tell about the life at the academy! "Tell me," said Charley, "what do you think about life in the army?"

"I don't think I'll stick to it," said John, "although I'll try to finish the course at the academy. I think I'll have to go back to my original idea of studying law. This country is at peace now, and it's going to stay at peace. There won't be a gun fired in the next hundred years. The army is no place for me in peace time. I'd start in as a second lieutenant and I'd get to be a first lieutenant only when the first lieutenant died, and so on through all the grades. I'm older now than most of the men at the academy, and perhaps I'd be no higher than a colonel when the time came for me to retire. I believe the world is going to be too peaceful in the future to make the army look very promising to me as a career."

But Lieutenant Pershing found plenty of work to do as a soldier and that, too, soon after his graduation. The Apaches and other wild western tribes were often on the rampage, and the soldier ordered to the western plains and mountains and mesas had his work cut out for him. Pershing in the cavalry, the branch of the service most often used against the redskins, got his share of the hard work. It did not always mean fighting, however. Often there were palavers with the chiefs and matters could be settled without bloodshed.

Even in those early days Pershing showed the quick thought that distinguished him in fields far removed from the western states. Army men tell with delight how one day Pershing was sent by his commanding officer to attend a council of Navaho braves. It was a holiday, and the redskins were amusing themselves with games and athletic contests.

One of the braves spied the tall, athletic figure of Lieutenant Pershing.

He walked up to the soldier.

"Huh!" he said, following it with a long string of Indian gutturals.

"He says he wants to wrestle with the big white man," said the interpreter.

"Tell him," said Pershing, "nothing doing. He's too dirty."

"All right," was the Indian's retort. "If I'm too dirty to wrestle with I'll run him a foot race. All he'll have to do is keep ahead of me."

"Race him, Jack," said Lieutenant Grayson. "It's up to you to uphold the honor of the white race."

"Can't be done. You know my ankle is still weak from that sprain."

"They won't believe it. You can beat the big buck anyway."

So the race was run and was nearly lost by Pershing. About ten feet from the finish line his ankle gave way and he rolled over in a heap. But his presence of mind remained upright, and with a mighty effort he gathered himself up into a ball, turned a somersault and landed across the line a winner.

CHAPTER IV.

Fighting and Studying.

SO the years go for Pershing in the west. There is some fighting, much marching and drilling, with official commendation for duty well performed. But promotion lags. The call of Blackstone and Kent still tries to lure him from the profession of arms, but it is not until 1893, when he has just completed a year's term as military instructor at the University of Nebraska, that he wins his degree of bachelor of laws. He has put in all his spare time in the study of the law. He will make a good lawyer, for his keen mind is used to reasoning out closely the problems that confront him. But he has spent eleven years in the army, including the four years at the Military academy, and it is hard to break away from long associations. He will remain in the service for awhile at least, he thinks. His men think well of him, especially the colored troopers of the Tenth cavalry in command of whom he has acquired the sobriquet of "Black Jack." He has also served as an instructor at the military academy.

In the meantime his belief that the United States will never become involved in another war is in a fair way to be disproved. For a century or more the black cloud of revolt has hung over Cuba and the Philippines, and the severity of the Spanish government in the "Pearl of the Antilles" has evoked protests from the United States. Then come the destruction of the Maine, the fevered debates in congress, the declaration of war, and every regular army officer is burning to get into the scrap in Cuba. Of course "Black Jack" Pershing was one.

It is on the day of El Caney, one of the hottest fights of the short war, that the colonel of the Tenth cavalry turns to his orderly. "Who commands those troopers there on the right?" he asks.

"That's Pershing, sir."

"By Jove, I thought so! He's the man! See him go up that hill! I've been through the civil war and I've seen men under fire many a time, but on my word, he's the bravest and coolest man under fire I ever saw in my life! Washington shall hear of this, sir!"

And Washington did hear of it, to such good effect that Lieutenant Pershing, now major of volunteers, went to the Philippines when that bunch of unruly islands needed cleaning up. In the meantime he had shown his fine administrative abilities as organizer and first chief of the bureau of insular affairs. It was hard work, almost like setting up a new department of the

HE FIGHTS AND DEFEATS THE SAVAGE MOROS.

government, and many a time Pershing could be seen nights in Washington stretching his walks for miles and miles toward the outskirts of the city while he wrestled with the problems that confronted him. But he "made good," as he had done in everything he undertook since his boyhood days.

* * * * * * *

"I have heard of these new white men who have come to our lands to take the place of the Spaniards," said Datto Bangbang of the Moros to his most intimate friend. "They are better fighters than the Spaniards, it is said. But they cannot prevail against us. Are not our krisses and barongs sharp enough to cut them up? Have we not the great prophet with us, who promises us everlasting bliss hereafter if we die killing the dogs of unbelievers? Let them come!"

"I have heard of these Moros," said "Black Jack" Pershing. "They're tough customers. But they've got to obey the laws and stop their fighting now that our Uncle Sam is their new 'overlord.' I think we can clean them up, eh, Bill?" And Lieutenant Brewster, his friend, nodded and said, "You bet!"

The days were very full now for Pershing and Brewster and their men and all the other Americans who were trying to instill lawabiding ways into the fierce Moros. It was a hard task. Some said that it was impossible. They had to fight not only against the savage Moros, but against a treacherous climate, ill suited to the white man, even though he is able to take all possible care of himself. But when the white man has to do his fighting now in swamp and jungle, now on the sides of steep mountains, now in the hot tropical sunshine and now in the cool of the evening and the deep tropical midnight against a brave, wily, fanatical enemy it is not to be wondered at that the fight dragged on for years. Even men like Pershing, backed by soldiers brave as any the world ever produced, could not be expected to complete the job in a short time.

The smoking room of the Army and Navy club in Washington was well filled when the news came that "Pershing had done it again." "What do you think of 'Black Jack' Pershing?" asked one member of another. "Jefferson's been up at the secretary's today, and the old man told him that Pershing's not only cleaned up the Moros, but has got the blooming heathen to elect him one of their chiefs. What d'ye call those chiefs? Say, Brown, you've been up against the Moros. What do they call those chiefs of theirs? Oh, yes, dattos. Much obliged. We've got a datto among us now, boys. Pershing's a datto. Datto Pershing sounds well, doesn't it?"

And at that minute in the far away Philippines Captain Pershing—he had his two bars on his shoulders now—was walking through a Moro village with brown skinned Moro maidens strewing flowers in his pathway. Was he thinking of the flowers and the homage that was being paid to him? Not a bit of it. He was rehearsing in his mind the passage from the Koran which he was going to spring on Datto Bangbang to heighten still further that dusky chieftain's respect for him!

Wily Pershing! He has had the wit to see that these people can be pacified as well by getting inside their minds as by shooting civilization into them. He has done his share of shooting, with extraordinary courage that is to bear extraordinary fruit in Washington. Twice he went after the Moros—in 1901-3 and in 1911-13.

CHAPTER V.

Making a Record Jump—Romance and Tragedy.

THE news of Pershing's promotion to brigadier general thrilled Washington and sent a wave of astonishment through the nation. From captain to brigadier general! Over the heads of 862 senior officers jumps the man who was once undecided whether he should become a lawyer or a soldier. Unprecedented jump and one not to be repeated, in all likelihood, in the history of the American army. But the former soldier in the White House has followed with admiration and perhaps just a bit of envy the wonderful work of the soldier in the Philippines.

"I've just got to promote that man. Taft says the law won't let me make him a major or a colonel. What shall I do with him? By Godfrey, I've got it, I've got it! Hello, hello, give me Secretary Taft at once. Mr. Taft, does the law permit the president of the United States to make a general officer of any officer in the United States army? It is your opinion that it does. Good! Have your man make out a commission for Brigadier General John J. Pershing as soon as you can, send it over to me, and I'll sign it at once. Goodby."

* * * * * * *

"Miss Warren," said Major Lamprey at a reception at the home of Senator Warren of Wyoming, "will you permit me to present my friend Captain Pershing?"

"I am delighted to meet Captain Pershing," said Miss Frances Warren, "I have heard of his work in Cuba and the Philippines and have desired to congratulate him."

This was the beginning of the romance in the life of General Pershing, a romance that was destined to end in deepest tragedy. Miss Warren was young, beautiful and a belle in Washington society. Her father, senator from Wyoming, was one of the leaders in the national upper house. She had heard the work of Captain Pershing lauded by the senators when President Roosevelt made the captain's record part of an annual message to congress. So, like Desdemona, she "loved him for the dangers he had passed."

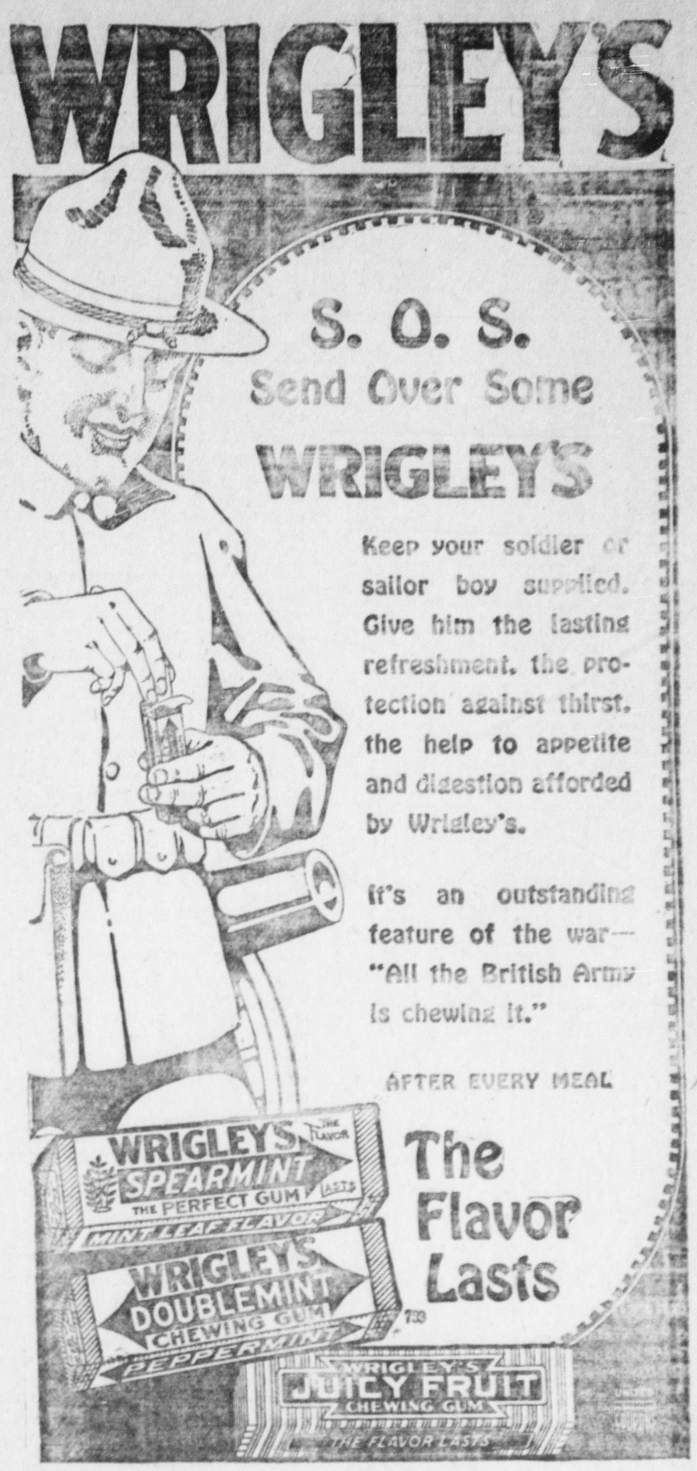
They were married on Jan. 26, 1905. Three daughters and a son were born to them, and then came the end in August, 1915. In a fire at the Presidio, San Francisco, Mrs. Pershing and the three little girls were suffocated. The son, Warren, was rescued. General Pershing was then stationed at El Paso. After a few days of bitter grief he returned to his work in the army, more silent than before, with his face deeply graved with lines of sorrow. Only the boy and his army career remained for him.

Again a crisis faces the United States in relation to Mexican affairs. There have been many serious situations in the past three years, but none quite as bad as this. Villa has broken loose, has raided Columbus, N. M., and has spilled American blood shed in defense of the little border town. He has swept through Chihuahua, struck his blow and got away in the night. All America is aflame with the cry for vengeance. "Get him alive or dead!" rings the cry from one ocean to another. Washington turns to Funston, in command of the southern department.

"Send your best brigadier. Let him take whatever force you think needed. Get him over the border as soon as you can. We've got to get Villa!"

"Orderly!" says Major General Funston, "tell General Pershing I desire to

(continued on page 7)


WRIGLEY'S
S. O. S.
Send Over Some
WRIGLEY'S
Keep your soldier or sailor boy supplied. Give him the lasting refreshment, the protection against thirst, the help to appetite and digestion afforded by Wrigley's.
It's an outstanding feature of the war—"All the British Army is chewing it."
AFTER EVERY MEAL
WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT THE PERFECT GUM
MINT LEAF FLAVOR
WRIGLEY'S DOUBLEMINT CHEWING GUM PEPPERMINT
WRIGLEY'S JUICY FRUIT CHEWING GUM
THE FLAVOR LASTS
The Flavor Lasts

THE REPUBLICAN.

Bellefonte, Pa., Sept. 6, 1917

CHARLES E. DORWORTH - Ed. & Pub

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FOR JURY COMMISSIONER.

The Republican is authorized to announce the candidacy of John D. Decker, of Potter Township, for nomination for Jury Commissioner on the Republican ticket, subject to the decision of the Republican primary election in 1917.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR—We are authorized to announce that J. M. Keichline, of Bellefonte Borough, is a candidate for Tax Collector on the Democratic ticket. Subject to the decision of the voters as expressed at the primaries to be held September 19th, 1917.

THE REPUBLICAN is authorized to announce the name of Maurice J. Kelley for nomination on the Republican ticket for the office of Tax Collector in Bellefonte Borough, subject to the decision of the Republican voters as may be expressed at the primaries on September 19, 1917. Mr. Kelley will appreciate the support of all Republicans at the primaries.

THE REPUBLICAN is authorized to announce the name of Horance M. Musser for nomination on the Republican ticket for the office of Tax Collector for Bellefonte borough, subject to the decision of the Republican voters at the primaries to be held September 19th, 1917. Mr. Musser respectfully asks the support of all Republicans at the primaries.

It is predicted that beefsteak will go fifty cents a pound. It wouldn't if the people would get the idea that they do not need it every day or every week.

HARD COAL ADVANCES.

Despite a storm of protest sweeping over the country President Wilson has taken no action toward reducing the cost at the mine of anthracite coal. The hard coal operator, quick to take his cue from the privilege extended him by the President, has boosted prices. Pea coal, popularly termed the "coal of the poor", has been lifted seventy cents. Other sizes have been jumped to the limit.

There is considerable mystery surrounding the causes underlying the President's permission to the anthracite operator to advance prices and at the same time force the bituminous operator to reduce rates more than one hundred per cent. There is no question that the price for bituminous coal was criminally high, but that for anthracite was also pushed up just as high as the operators figured the consumer could stand. Then along comes the President with his ridiculous order permitting anthracite prices to be marked even higher, when millions of consumers were fervently praying for relief. The President has forced the farmer to accept a reduced price for wheat. He has compelled the bituminous operator to slash rates right and left. What is the secret behind the financially handsome privilege extended the anthracite operators? We would like to know.

For Agricultural Exemptions.

To assist drafted men claiming exemption on the grounds of agricultural enterprise the District Board desires the following information:

Size of farm?

How many other male hands employed on farm?

Their ages?

Are you owner?

If father is living, his occupation, age and condition of health.

Any other information that will help your claim.

These facts should be included in a sworn statement from self and responsible party.

Typewriter Stolen.

This week when Jonas Wagner, superintendent of the Bellefonte public schools, went to the High School building to put things is shape for the opening of school next Monday morning he discovered that some thief had entered the building during vacation and stolen a L. C. typewriter. It was locked in the directors' room and in order to get it the perpetrator broke the lock of the door between the superintendent's room and the directors' room. It is not known who did the dastardly trick but if he is found out there will be something doing. The directors have offered a reward of $25.00 for the apprehension of the thief.

Weds at 79 years.

Former State Senator Lewis Emery, of Bradford, wealthy pioneer oil operator, was married on Labor Day to Miss E. Leta Card, of New York. Emery is 79 years old. The age of his bride is not given. Emery is quite well known in Centre County. He was a candidate for Republican nomination for Congress in this district several years ago.

Dr. Edwin Taylor Robinson Dead.

Dr. Edwin Taylor Robinson, a stepson of the late Dr. Roland G. Curtin, died in Philadelphia Tuesday night following an operation, and will be buried in the Curtin plot in the Union cemetery here on Saturday. He married a Miss Evey, formerly of Bellefonte.

MODERN WARSHIPS

And the Brave Old Wooden Fighters of a Century Ago.

THEIR BIG GUNS COMPARED.

The Old Constitution's Twenty-four Pounders Were Great Cannon, but a Modern Monster Gun Could Fire One of Them Bodily Ten Miles.

The frigate Constitution, fighter of thirty-nine battles and winner of every one of them, today offers the student an exceptional opportunity to compare the naval fighting machine of a hundred years ago with the superdreadnaught of the hour. Peacefully floating at a wharf in the Charlestown (Mass.) navy yard, "Old Ironsides" speaks volumes to the thoughtful visitor who has perhaps just a few minutes before stepped down the gangway of a modern ship.

Aside from the vastly different methods of placing the guns, perhaps the most striking contrast between the naval architecture of a century ago and that of today is seen in the actual structure of the hull and superstructures. The warship of today has not a piece of wood visible, with the possible exception of the deck, which is wood over a steel foundation. Stripped for action, the modern fighting craft presents a positively naked appearance with every movable object cast overboard or stowed away.

The Constitution, on the other hand, presents a bewildering array of rigging and spars, and she is wholly constructed of wood. A single modern shell exploding under her or on her deck would do as much damage probably as an entire broadside from a ship similar to the Guerriere. This vast change in the design is, of course, due in large measure to the introduction of steam as a means of propulsion. Following this the all steel hull was introduced.

The gun deck of the Constitution stirs the imagination perhaps still more than does the spar deck. Topped by a low ceiling, which makes one want to stoop as he walks, this deck savors of a prison dungeon. Glancing at the row of long twenty-four pounders, thirty in number, one can readily picture the smoke filled atmosphere, the terrible din, the sweating, half naked figures straining to reload the clumsy pieces of ordnance and ever and anon a shot crashing through the futile wooden wall, sending splinters in all directions.

Stepping from the gun deck and the turrets of the Rhode Island to this old time chamber of herrors, the visitor cannot fail to wonder how in her famous engagement the Constitution suffered a loss of but seven killed and seven wounded out of a crew of 456 officers and men. Perhaps the answer is found in the inaccuracy of the guns and poor marksmanship of the gunners. More likely, however, it is due to the fact that the explosive shell had not then been invented. Aside from the splinters, a twenty-four pound shot through the hull stood little chance of doing really great damage unless it struck a mast, a gunner or the gun carriage itself.

The guns of the Constitution's day had an effective range of possibly a mile, although history tells us that the real execution was done at ranges of from one to three hundred yards. Think of the engagements of modern warships, wherein naval duels are fought at ten miles' range and where the opposing ships are actually out of sight from the gun deck and barely visible from the fighting tops! Think of guns aimed with the aid of mathematics! What marvelous strides science has made in times of peace and in the short space of a hundred years!

As an interesting comparison of the guns of today with those of 1812 we may call attention to the fact that, while the total broadside discharge of the Constitution's battery would amount to 684 pounds of metal, a single projectile from one of our coast defense mortars weighs half a ton.

Even more striking is the fact that the projectile from a modern fourteen inch piece of ordnance such as that carried by the superdreadnaughts weighs practically as much as one of the big guns of the Constitution. In other words, instead of hurling a small ball of iron at its enemy the modern fighter of the seas could actually throw one of the Constitution's cannons itself at the opponent were the cannon of suitable shape and form.

And, furthermore, the explosive charge in the projectile would be greater by far in power than the entire charge used to fire the old cannon. This means that the modern engine of destruction actually takes a mass of steel equal in weight to the old gun loaded with high explosive and lands this entire mass on the deck or inside the hull of the enemy's ship, where it explodes.—Thomas Stanley Curtis in Popular Science Monthly.

A Huge Dinner Can.

"What's that?" asked the visitor, indicating a gasometer.

"Dinna ken," replied the Scot.

"Some can, too," was the astonished rejoinder. "You must have communal dinners in this town."—Youth's Companion.

Within the Limit.

Bilton—Aren't you spending too much?

Mrs. Bilton—No, dear; you don't make enough for me to do that.—Life.

Folly is the one thing that all persons wish to cover up and that none can conceal.

TURKISH "JUSTICE."

Curious Case of a Man Who Was Guilty of Having a Daughter.

Dr. Clarke, a famous traveler of about a century ago, tells of the following remarkable case, which was tried at the Greek island of Cos: A young man desperately in love with a girl of Stanchio eagerly sought to marry her, but his proposals were rejected. In consequence of his disappointment he bought some poison and destroyed himself. The Turkish police instantly arrested the father of the young woman as the cause, by implication, of the man's death. Under the fifth species of homicide he became, therefore, amenable for this act of suicide.

When the case came before the magistrate it was urged literally by the accusers that "if he (the accused) had not had a daughter the deceased would not have fallen in love; consequently he would not have been disappointed; consequently he would not have swallowed poison; consequently he would not have died. But he (the accused) had a daughter, and the deceased had fallen in love, and had been disappointed, and had swallowed poison, and had died."

Upon all these accounts he was called upon to pay the price of the young man's life, and this, being fixed at the sum of 80 piasters, was accordingly exacted.

Another instance was related to Dr. Clarke, which occurred at the island of Samos, as a characteristic feature of Turkish justice—that is to say, a sophistical application of a principle rigidly founded upon this fifth species of "homicide by implication." The Capudan Pasha reasoned with the people of Samos on the propriety of their paying for a Turkish frigate which was wrecked upon their territory and the crew lost "because the accident would not have happened unless their island had been in the way."—Case and Comment.

FOUR TYPES OF MEN.

French Method of Picking Soldiers For Special Lines of Work.

"A good judge of human nature is born and not made," declared Dr. G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark university. "Baseball scouts are not able to tell how they pick men; neither can any employer tell how he picks his men."

Dr. Hall described the French system of dividing men into four general types and selecting them for particular positions in the army accordingly. He said:

"First. — The digestive type. It is characteristic of the heavy jaw, broad abdominal region. Such men require more food, need it regularly, must be well fed. Such men are best on the defensive. They are hard to dislodge from the trenches.

"Second.—The respiratory type. Nostrils and ears are large; large, long chest; demand plenty of pure air; get restive under confinement. Such men are selected for work on high mountains. They are good in the charge, in making an attack. Such men exclusively are selected for the aviation corps.

"Third.—The muscular type. Head is square, limbs long and strong, body short. This type is good for the bayonet charge in the artillery service.

"Fourth.—The nervous type. Large head tapers down to a sharp jaw. Such men have power to draw upon their reserves. They can get their second wind. The really great are men of this type. Along with this type is closely associated a willingness to sacrifice self for the good of others.

"Children and animals are guided by the desire to gain pleasure and avoid pain. As they grow older they should learn to bear present pain for future pleasure."—Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

Hard to Hear Airplane at Sea.

While it is widely known that an airplane can be heard for some distance off on land, on water the lapping of the waves and the whistling of the wind through the rigging and superstructure of a vessel make it almost impossible to hear the power plant of an approaching seaplane until it is almost ovehead; hence the submarine plying the surface has slight warning of an impending seaplane attack until it is often too late to escape.—Scientific American.

Heart and Lungs.

The action of the heart, lungs and digestive system is involuntary, for the reason that it is indispensable to life and must be carried on under all circumstances. If a man had to think of his heart or had to remember that he must breathe or that his food must digest he would have no time to do anything else, and if by chance he should forget to keep his heart going or his lungs in operation he would fall dead on the spot.

The Most Accurate Frontier.

As an instance of the jealousy existing in the relations between Norway and Sweden it may be noted that the boundary line between the two countries is the most minutely exact in Europe. In every parish touched by the line there is deposited an elaborate plan which is renewed every ten years, the whole of the work of surveying, etc., being carefully repeated each time.

Local Pride.

"What is the name of this street?"

"This is Broadway," replied the proud citizen of Dubbsville.

"Ah! Named in honor of the famous thoroughfare, I presume?"

"Why, sir, this is the famous thoroughfare!"—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Save Their Breath.

Alice—I wouldn't marry a lawyer. He would always be arguing with me. Marie—Nonsense! Lawyers don't argue unless there's a fee in sight.—Boston Transcript.

KAISER BILL

Tune—"Baby Mine."

I've a word for you alone,
Kaiser Bill, Kaiser Bill;
Quite unpleasant, you must own,
Kaiser Bill, Kaiser Bill;
But this truth will never down—
Hear it ring from town to town—
You must lose your royal crown,
Kaiser Bill, Kaiser Bill;
You must lose your royal crown,
Kaiser Bill.

You've insulted all mankind,
Kaiser Bill, Kaiser Bill;
With your autocratic mind,
Kaiser Bill, Kaiser Bill;
By the use of submarine
You've displayed a state more mean
Than the devil's darkest scene,
Kaiser Bill.

You will surely have to go,
Kaiser Bill, Kaiser Bill.
Uncle Sam decrees it he,
Kaiser Bill, Kaiser Bill.
Every treaty you have made
Has been broken by your blade.
Thus your house will low be laid,
Kaiser Bill, Kaiser Bill.
Thus your house will low be laid,
Kaiser Bill.

Then Great Germany will rise,
Kaiser Bill, Kaiser Bill;
In her honor to the skies,
Kaiser Bill, Kaiser Bill.
For democracy must be
Decked with laurels fair to see
And the whole world will agree,
Kaiser Bill, Kaiser Bill;
And the whole world will agree,
Kaiser Bill.

—Abram Dale Gash in Chicago Tribune.

U BOAT CAPTAIN AN OLD FRIEND OF VICTIM

"I'm Sorry I Must Sink Your Ship," He Said—Personal Belongings Saved.

Because of the high mortality among German submarine commanders the German admiralty has been compelled to impress former captains of German merchantmen into the U boat service. British skippers along the Brooklyn water front who have been "torpedoed out" of vessels within the last few weeks report that they are meeting former acquaintances with increasing frequency in command of submarines.

One such meeting led to the first recorded case during the "ruthless" blockade of genuine solicitude on the part of the U boat commander for the welfare of his victim. For obvious reasons the name of the ship and the British skipper concerned cannot be mentioned, but it can be said that both the ship and its master were well known in the Atlantic trade and along the Brooklyn water front.

The U boat had, as usual, signaled the British crew to abandon ship and row to the side of the submarine. The captain obeyed instructions under cover of the German gun. When he clambered on the submarine's deck and handed his papers up to the commanding officer their eyes met.

There was a flash of recognition, and both men stood in open mouthed astonishment. They were old acquaintances and had had many a friendly glass together in Brooklyn, Liverpool and Hamburg before the war. The German was the first to recover himself.

"Why, hello, ——," he said in English and reached out his hand. "I'm sorry to see you here." The British skipper said he was sorry to be there and inquired after the health of the German officer's family. Both for a moment forgot that they were enemies.

"I'm sorry, ——, but I've got to sink your ship," the German said finally. "But I'll tell you what I'll do. It's against all regulations, but you go back and get your personal belongings and those of your men and stand by while I sink the ship, and I'll give you a tow part way to shore."

The German was as good as his word. He gave the Britishers time to get back on board their vessel and sling their luggage into the boats. Then they rowed to one side and waited. A few shots from the U boat's deck gun sent the vessel down.

The U boat crew paid out a long towline, to which the lifeboats were lashed one behind the other and towed until within rowing distance of the Irish coast. There the line was cast off, and the submarine submerged.

BURBANK MAKES NEW FIND

Yield of Wheat Will Be Increased by "Plant Wizard's" Discovery.

The development of a variety of wheat which will yield five times as much to the acre as the average of wheat production throughout the United States is announced by Luther Burbank, the "plant wizard" of Santa Rosa, according to a dispatch to the Sacramento Bee.

Burbank's announcement of the success of his experiment comes ten years after he began work on wheat and at a time when wheat may be the biggest factor in winning or losing the world war.

According to Burbank, the average yield of wheat will run from fifty to seventy bushels an acre. If it is universally planted, he says, the production of the present acreage of wheat could be doubled many times.

Experiments as to the milling nature of this new variety of wheat are yet to be made.

Biggest Planing Machine.

The biggest planing machine ever built is a monster weighing 500,000 pounds, which has been constructed by the Bethlehem Steel company for the Mare Island navy yard. This planer took fourteen months to build and requires seven railroad cars to haul it to the Pacific coast.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS

Miss Ethel Sloteman, of Lock Haven, was the guest of Miss Helen S. Decker Monday night having come up to join a crowd at a corn roasting.

Robert Miller, who had been spending a couple of months with his daughter at Youngstown, Ohio, returned to Bellefonte Saturday looking very much refreshed from his vacation.

Mrs. Frank Scott, of Wellington, Ohio, who had been spending some time in Bellefonte as the guest of her brother, John Dunlap, and friends in Pennsvalley, left for her home Friday.

Roy Witmer the Bellefonte electrician, and Gust Heverly, chief salesman in Mingle's shoe store, left for Williamsport Monday morning, where the former went to see about purchasing a car.

Miss Katherine Frankinfield, a nurse in the Methodist hospital at Philadelphia, and her aunt, Mrs. Hagan, of Lock Haven, spent Thursday night in Bellefonte as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Zeigler, on Bishop street.

Mr. and Mrs. Harris Olewine arrived in Bellefonte Saturday and this week they are fitting up their home at State College where they will spend the winter, Harris being an instructor in the chemistry department under Dr. G. G. Pond.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Rosenberger and two children, and Mrs. Ella Smith, of Punxsutawney; Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Cherry, of Altoona; Mr. John Black and Miss Amy Haines, of Clearfield, spent Sunday and Monday very pleasantly at the home of Mrs. M. H. Haines on Curtin street.

Charles Casebeer the Bellefonte jeweler, skipped out Sunday morning and went to Somerset where he spent several hours with his wife and baby who are visiting friends and relatives. He had just time enough to eat a couple square meals and leave for Bellefonte so he could open his store Tuesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Klinger, of Bellefonte, had as their guests over Sunday Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Casselberry, the latter being a sister of Mrs. Klinger, also Mrs. Casselberry, the mother, and Lewis Philips, an uncle of Mrs. Klinger. They motored from Salem, Ohio, and have been in this section visiting friends.

John Waite, son of George Waite, of Bellefonte, who had been working at Pitcairn, received notice the other day that he should appear in Bellefonte and go before the war examining board. He promptly obeyed orders and came here ready to do the bidding of the committee. He is a strong, active young man and would make a first class soldier.

Up until Wednesday Sylvester Saul, son of George Saul, who resides at the Nigh Banks, had been a guest of the Misses Hoy along the state road leading from Bellefonte to Milesburg. He has enlisted in the United States navy and is a member of the crew on the Louisiana. When asked where the boat was located he said he was not allowed to tell. It is this kind of training that often make men of boys.

The Fuel & Supply Co., one of the most progressive firms in Bellefonte have repaired and fixed up their office to the queen's taste. In addition to this they have purchased a large auto delivery truck which will aid them in delivering coal to their customers more speedily, which is the twentieth century way of doing business. The members of this firm are Episcopalians and an auto truck is some times rather hard on a man's religion, but no doubt they will handle the matter satisfactorily.

One of the most energetic citizens of Centre county is just Jeremiah Brungard, ex-County auditor, of Rebersburg. He was in Bellefonte Tuesday afternoon to meet his daughter, Mrs. Earnest Emrick, of Newton Hamilton, and Celia Brungard, of Rebersburg, but who has been visiting in Philadelphia and Newton Hamilton and who came to Bellefonte on the 1.30 train. Mr. Brungard, in order to make the trip and not stop his work on the farm got up before daylight Tuesday morning and went to the field and finished plowing. Mr. Brungard is fairly well up in years and his sunny disposition has much to do with his present activity.

Saturday ex-register J. Frank Smith had public sale of his household goods at his home on east Linn street. This means the breaking up of his home and during the winter he will board with Mrs. John Kline, on west Curtin street. This week his daughter, Miss Nellie Smith, left for Philadelphia to take training for a trained nurse. She is a very apt young lady and is well adapted for her chosen vocation in life. Before the war ends she might become a Red Cross nurse and go to France where young ladies of her training are badly needed.

St. John's Church (Episcopal). Services for the week beginning Sept. 9: Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity, 8 a. m. Holy Eucharist. 10 a. m. Church School and Men's Bible Class. 11 a. m. Mattins, and sermon, "The following of Christ." 7.30 p. m. Evensong, and address, "The Commandment, Thou shalt not kill, in relation to Warfare." Friday, 7:30 p. m. Litany and Instruction. Visitors welcome. Rev. M. De P. Maynard, rector.

Death of Thomas Foster.

Thomas Foster, the only surviving brother of Robert M. Foster, postmaster at State College, died Friday morning at his home in Philadelphia. He suffered from a general nervous breakdown which finally brought on heart trouble. He was the son of Robert M. Foster, Sr., deceased and 69 years ago he was born at Mifflinburg, Union county. Early in life he was married to Miss Linda Young, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Young, of Mifflinburg. He resided at at Centre Furnace, Centre county, about fifty years when he finally moved to Philadelphia where he became a partner in the wholesale grocery firm known as Kirk, Foster & Co. He was a straight forward, business man and built up a large and remunerative trade. He was a twin brother to William Foster who died several years ago. He was a man of sterling character and honor and justice were his watch-words. He was a kind and devoted husband and a citizen of high standing is the community in which he resided. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church for years. He is survived by his wife and one son, Harold, who has enlisted in the United States Navy. The funeral was held in Philadelphia on Wednesday which was attended by his brother Robert M. Foster, and other friends and relatives from State College.

Deaths of Children.

May the 10 years old child of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Kanour, of Bellefonte, died last Saturday from dropsy. Interment was made Tuesday.

John Henry, aged six weeks, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas King, died at Valley View on Tuesday. Interment was made yesterday in the Meyers cemetery.

John Hartsock, of Buffalo Run, who has been a victim of typhoid fever for several weeks, is slowly sinking in the Bellefonte hospital and it is only a question of a little time, when his earthly career will be closed. He is one of the staunch citizens of that section of the county and will be greatly missed. His son, Gray Hartsock, of Altoona, and other members of his family were summoned to his bedside Wednesday.

Read "The Republican." $1.50 a year

Most disfiguring skin eruptions, scrofula, pimples, rashes, etc., are due to impure blood. Burdock Blood Bitters as a cleansing blood tonic, is well recommended. $1.00 at all stores.

To Shingle Users.

We have succeeded in securing several car loads of the famous Pacific Coast Red Cedar shingles. Send in your orders while they last.

P. B. CRIDER & SON,
Bellefonte.

State of Ohio, city of Toledo, } ss.
Lucas County }

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON
Notary Public

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and foucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY, & CO., Toledo, Ohio
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Market Quotations.

(Corrected by Weaver Bro. Grocers)

Butter	38
Eggs	25

GRAIN MARKET
(Corrected by Gamble & Gheen)

Wheat	$2.00
Corn	1.80
Oats	60
Rye	1.60

Mules For Sale!

Always from 100 to 300 head of Horses and Mules of all description for sale at my stable in York, Pa.

JOE KINDIG

NIAGARA FALLS

Personally Conducted Excursions.

September 21, and October 5

Round $9.00 Trip

From Bellefonte

SPECIAL ALL-STEEL TRAIN of Pullman Parlor Cars, Restaurant Car, and Day Coaches

Daylight Ride through Picturesque Susquehanna Valley

Tickets good going on Special Train and connecting trains, and returning on regular trains within FIFTEEN DAYS. Stop-off at Buffalo on return trip.

Illustrated Booklet and full information may be obtained from Ticket Agents.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Correspondence

Pine Grove Mills

Some Ferguson township farmers will finish seeding this week.

Ad. Strayer, of Altoona, spent Sunday at his old home at Gatesburg.

Ira Harpster is having his house repainted, white with green trimmings.

A chubby little trooper arrived at the home of Clarence From on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Schruders, of Altoona, were visitors in town last Friday.

Miss Irene Pletcher is making a week's visit among her relatives at Howard.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Fry, of Lewisburg, are visiting among their old home folks.

John H. Breon is planning to quit the old farm next spring and retire to private life.

Mrs. Ruth Goheen Elder, of Tyrone, and Miss Margaret Knox, were Sunday visitors here.

The I. W. T. mission band had a thirty dollar house at Rock Springs last Saturday evening.

Miss Emma Rockey has returned home from a month's visit among relatives in Snyder county.

Rev. Price, a former pastor of the M. E. church, with his wife, were recent visitors in this section.

From present indications this part of the county will be well represented at the Granger's picnic next week.

Milton Gummo, of Williamsport, accompanied by his aunt, were visitors at the J. W. Sunday home last Friday.

Rev. Isaac Kreider, of Duncansville, very ably filled the pulpit of the Lutheran church at Gatesburg Sunday morning.

J. Matthew Goheen, wife and son Richard and Mrs. J. F. Kimport were callers at the J. B. Goheen home on Sunday evening.

Zane Gray and a party of friends were visitors here the latter part of the week while on a motor trip through the valley.

The district Sunday school convention will be held in the Lutheran church on Sunday, September 10th, at 2 and 7 o'clock p. m.

Farmer E. C. Musser, who has been confined to his home some weeks as the result of torn ligaments at his ankle, is now improving rapidly.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Noll and Mrs. Frieze, of Pleasant Gap, and Mrs. Henry Dale, of Boalsburg, spent Sunday at the William J. Dale home.

While visiting in Altoona last week Miss E. May Heberling was taken suddenly ill and was remove l to a hospital where she is getting along all right.

The flag raising booked for Guyer last Saturday evening was postponed until tomorrow evening. The Citizens band has been engaged to furnish the music.

Dr. Frank Bowersox and wife, of Millheim; J. B. Rockey and wife and Oscar Bowersox and wife were Sunday visitors at the Franklin Bowersox home on east Main street.

Charles and Miss Zoe Lutz, of Kansas, are visiting their Centre county relatives and noting the many changes that have occurred since they left for the Sunflower State a quarter of a century ago.

C. M. Dale and wife and Mr. Dale's mother and sisters Anna and Virginia motored over the Seven mountains to Burnham on Saturday and attended the Rutherford family reunion. About one hundred of the clan was present of which Mrs. Henrietta Dale was the oldest, though she enjoyed the gathering as much as the youngest.

Grandmother Mary Harper in a quiet way celebrated her 81st birthday anniversary on Sunday at her home on east Main street. Only a few near relatives were present, but she received many congratulatory messages on her anniversary. Mrs. Harper lives alone and not only does her own housework but digs and cultivates her own garden.

The Ferguson township schools will open on Monday, September 17th, with the following teachers in charge:

High school—Prof. L. Hadden.
Grammar—George Dunlap.
Primary—Mary Kepler.
Branch—Grace Elder.
Pine Hall—A. L. Bowersox.
Krumrine—Ernest Trostle.
Oak Grove—Mary Dreiblebis.
White Hall—Esther Neidigh.
Kepler—Claire Martz.
Glades—Mamie McWilliams.
Baileyville—Viola Burwell.
Tadpole—Edna Ward.
Centre—Alice Irvin.
Gatesburg—Nora Powell.
Guyer—Florence Henderson.

Woodward.

Allen Hess wife and children Miss Frances and Master Eby of Yeagertown, spent Labor Day with the lady's parents N. W. Eby's.

Samuel Orndorf and family of Coburn, spent the Sabbath at the home of Mr. Orndorf's mother, Mrs. Phoebe Wise.

After spending a month with relatives Prof. Stover, wife and daughter, Miss Grace, returned to their home in Bloomfield, N. J. last Thursday.

Ray Williams and friend Mr. Neidig, of State College, spent a few hours Sunday afternoon with the former's aunt, Mrs. R. M. Wolfe.

D. J. Benner's entertained Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Dorman and family of Nittany, and W. E. Hosterman and family.

Mrs. Sara Orndorf, of Millheim, spent the greater part of last week with friends in town.

Thomas Wolfe and children, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Sheesley visited with friends in Mifflinburg Sunday.

Mrs. Lucinda Kessler, of Hanover, is spending some time with her son, Rev. E. W. Kessler.

Quite a number from town attended the P. O. S. of A. picnic held at Center Hall Labor Day.

Miss Isabelle and Master Herbert Hosterman after spending the summer with their grandmother, Mrs. C. W. Hosterman, returned to their home in Buffalo, N.Y. this week.

Miss Triphena Stieger, of Coburn, spent last week with her grandmother, Mrs. Barner.

Wilson Ard had business in Bellefonte Saturday.

Rev. Romberger and wife, of Ackermanville, spent a few days last week very pleasantly at the home of the lady's sister, Mrs. Thomas Smith.

Rev. Dosch and wife left for their home in Hyndman last week.

A little girl baby came to gladden the home of Steward Orndorf's one day last week.

Centre Mills.

Arthur E. Kline and family spent several days with his parents here.

Miss Mary Weber on Sunday entertained Willis Best and Florence Crouse at the Reish home.

Mr. and Mrs. Reish and daughter attended campmeeting at Logantown. Orien Reish and a lady friend were also in attendance. They report that there was quite a storm at the camp grounds.

Miss Eva Bailey and Earl Crum have returned home after spending some time with their grandparents at Centre Mills. They will be greatly missed.

L. Godshall and family, from Spring Mills, while enroute home from Centre Mills on Sunday night, had some trouble with their car and had to spend quite a little time in the narrows.

Orien Reish several days ago shot a gronndhog that weighed eight pounds.

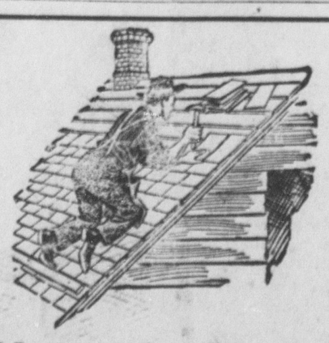
Joseph Corman and wife spent Sunday in Union County.

Samuel Coble is spending some time at Smullton. Must be some attraction.

The farmers are busy raising their potatoes. In some instances the potatoes are rotting in the ground.

An Automobile Accident.

Sunday George Kelley, of Snow Shoe was in Bellefonte in his automobile and, in the evening started home. While rounding one of the sharp curves on Snow Shoe mountain an automobile, coming the opposite direction run into him. The fender on one side of the Kelley car was torn off and other slight damages was the result of the collision. Mr. Kelley claims that he was as far as he could get on the side of the road without going over the mountain and the other fellow was not watching where he was going.



Up on the Roof—

is where the actual test of roofing value is determined.

Red Seal Brand

Western Red Cedar Shingles stand the test.

See them before you buy your roofing

P. B. CRIDER & SON - - BELLEFONTE, PA.

CHANGE IN LOCATION

The Western Union will Move its Office to P. R. R. Station.

Strong indications point to a change in the telegraphic communications to and from Bellefonte in the near future, and if it is true they may be somewhat modified. The report is that the present Western Union Telegraph office will be closed entirely, and what is known as the Commercial Telegraph Co. will open an office in the baggage room at the Pennsylvania Railroad passenger station with Maurice Kelley in charge. The Commercial Telegraph Co. is a branch of the Western Union Telegraph Co., but instead of transmitting telegrams by telegraph they will be phoned from here to Altoona.

Only a few weeks ago the construction crew of the Commercial Telegraph Co. was in Bellefonte repairing the lines and stretching new wires probably for the proposed change. It is to be hoped that should such a change be made it will be an improvement to the business interest of the town and not a drawback.

Hotel to Change Hands.

On or about the 15th of this month William W. Waddle, of Bellefonte, will become proprietor of the Brandt House, on the corner of Allegheny and Bishop streets. It will take about this length of time to transfer the license. Mr. Waddle has had a thorough experience in the hotel business, he being the obliging clerk at the Brockerhoff House for several years. He is a very progressive gentleman and will make a number of changes to this popular hostelry that will be pleasing and attractive to the traveling public. Anthony Brown, of New York City, has been here and represented the Brown heirs in the transaction.

Mrs. Noonan who has been running the house since the death of her husband will move in one of the Kelley houses on Logan street which has recently been repaired and put in first class order.

Did you ask who was to be the matron for the new proprietor? Well that will come in the next chapter which will appear in the near future.

A Grand Success.

The young ladies of Milesburg who compose the new band are greatly elated over the wonderful success of the band concert and festival held at that place Saturday evening. Those who watched the rush of automobiles going toward the old historic town could not help but be impressed that the event was reaching far above their expectations. During the evening there must have been a thousand or more people present. The festivities of the evening consisted of music by both the Girls and Boys Band. Of course the novelty of the occasion was the music by the young ladies which pleased everybody. Then there was a cake walk and other amusements which kept the crowd in good humor. At 9.30 o'clock they were sold out of ice cream, cakes and other eatables. The amount taken in reached over $400 and the net profits will probably reach $300. This will go for music and uniforms which are necessities to make the new band complete.

An Excellent Record.

If Frank P. Green, the Bellefonte druggist, should live until the 22nd of October he will round out his 82nd year, and on December 27th he and his good wife will have traveled the path of life together for 60 years. Mr. Green is still back of the counter and if it wasn't for the cataracts on his eyes, which prevents him from seeing distinctly, he would rival many a younger man in the business world. Mr. Green contributes his length of days to always looking on the bright side of life. When anything happened he could not prevent he looked for the sunbeam instead of the cloud. Sixty one years ago he started in as a drug clerk and for sixty-four years he has been in business for himself. Most of these years were spent in his present location in the Bush House block.

Take Old Shoes to Camp.

A terse warning to conscripted men from Uncle Sam was received by exemption boards last Saturday, the telegram announcing that all men on leaving for camp, should take with them a pair of old, comfortable civilian shoes to "rest their feet."

The army shoe is a great squaretoed affair and makes the most comfortable footgear obtainable—after being broke in During the breaking in process, however, the army officials do not purpose that the rookies shall be hobbling about and treating blisters. As a result, the formal and official order is sent broadcast, telling the drafted men to dig up their old shoes.

Marriage Licenses.

Register Frank Sasserman has issued the following marriage licenses:

Wm. G. Binder, Anna M. Nease,	Dover N. J. State College
Wm. E. Shultz, Irma C. Shook,	Rebersburg Spring Mills
Walter G. Wright, Mary E. Griest,	Wilkinsburg Fleming
Meritt Hutton, Frances M. King,	St. Benedict Philipsburg
Clark N. Aikey, Bernice M. Dukeman,	Tyrone Curtin

Advertise in "The Republican"

Hunter—Downing.

Robert Hunter, of Bellefonte, received an announcement of the recent marriage of his cousin, John A. Hunter, Jr., to Miss Downing, of Pueblo, Col. She is a pleasing young lady of the west and will make the young Centre Countian a most excellent wife. The groom was born and raised in Halfmoon Valley, being a son of the late Capt. John A. Hunter who was well known throughout Centre county. He was a graduate of State College. Several years ago he went west where he now has charge of the mechanical department of the Colorado University located at Boulder, Col., where they will make their home for the present.

Oppose Competing Bus Line.

W. C. Emerick, of the Emerick Motor Bus Line, with J. C. Furst, as counsel, and Francis Musser and one or two others as witnesses, motored to Harrisburg Tuesday to appear Wednesday before the Public Service Commission in opposition to a proposed competing bus line between Bellefonte and State College.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte Pa., on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24th, 1917,

at 1:30 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain messuage, piece, parcel and tract of land situate in Taylor Township, Centre County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a Beech on the Western side of the Public Road leading from Gardner Station to Bald Eagle, a corner of land of William Ingerman; thence by the line of William Ingerman South sixty-eight and three-fourths (68¾) degrees West thirty-two (32) perches to a Birch at a bank of Emigh's Run; thence across said Emigh's Run and by the line of George Gill North forty-four (44) degrees West fifteen (15) perches to a hemlock, North forty-seven and one-half (47½) degrees West thirty-one (31) perches to a post, North seventy-five (75) degrees West (18) perches to a pine, North fifty-three and one-half (53½) degrees West thirty-nine (39) perches to a post; North eighty-five and one-half (85¼) degrees West forty-five (45) perches to a post, corner of land of T. A. Bryan; thence across Emigh's Run and by the line of T. A. Bryan North eighteen and one-half (18½) degrees East eleven (11) perches to a post; North ten (10) degrees East ten and five tenth (10.5) perches to a hemlock, North seventy-seven and three-fourths (77¾) degrees East and crossing a branch of Emigh's Run forty-four (44) perches to a hemlock (fallen,) South sixty-nine (69) degrees East fourteen(14) perches to a post, South sixty (60) degrees East fifty (50) perches to a post, North thirty-three and one-half (33½) degrees East twenty-one (21) perches to hemlock pointers at said public road leading from Gardner Station to Bald Eagle, thence North fifty-one (51) degrees West forty and two-tenth (40.2) perches to sugar, thence North forty-four (44) degrees West fifteen (15) perches to a post, thence by lands of Mrs. L. R. Crum and Mrs C. Reese South fifty-two and three-fourths (52¾) degrees East fifty-one (51) perches to a post; North sixty-nine and one-half (69½) degrees East eighty (80) perches to a post, South thirty-two and half (32½) degrees East thirty-eight and four-tenth (38.4) perches to a post on the line of David Reese; thence by land of David Reese South sixty-four and one fourth (64¼) degrees West thirty and eight-tenth (30.8) perches to a post, thence by an Improvement South 73 degrees West forty-three (43) perches to a Beech on line of William Ingerman, and thence crossing the aforesaid Public Road from Gardner Station to Bald Eagle North seventy-four (74) degrees West ten (10) perches to the Beech at the Western side of said Road, the place of beginning. Containing forty-four (44) acres and nineteen (19) perches of land, net measure, and having thereon erected a two-story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, frame barn and other necessary outbuildings.

Seized, levied upon, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of William M. and Henry C. Woomer.

TERMS OF SALE—No deed will be acknowledged until purchase money is paid in full.

GEO. H. YARNELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Pa.
Sept. 1, 1917.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24th, 1917,

at 1:30 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land lying and being in the Township of Benner, County of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—

Beginning at a stone pile, corner of lands of A. L. Garbrick and the heirs of William A. Thomas, thence South twenty-six and one-fourth degrees East one hundred and forty and seven-tenths perches to a post; thence at right angles North sixty-two and three-fourth degrees East sixty-four perches to a post on stone corner of lands sold to John M. Woodcock; thence at right angles North twenty-six and one-fourth degrees West one hundrd and forty and seven-tenth perches to line of William A. Thomas heirs and corner of lands of John M. Woodcock; thence at right angles, South sixty-two and three-fourth degrees West sixty-three and seven-tenth perches to the place of beginning: Containing fifty-six acres, more or less, and being part of a larger tract of land known as the Thomas Pur lue farm, and being the same tract of land which was conveyed by William L. Woodcock to D. W. Burket, by deed dated November 2, 1893, and recorded in Deed Book No. 69, page 145.

Seized, levied upon, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of D. W. Burket

TERMS OF SALE—No deed will be acknowledged until the purchase money is paid in full.

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Pa.
Sept. 1, 1917.

GEO. H. YARNELL, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, Pennsylvania and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, Pa., on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1917

at 1.30 P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain messuage tenement and lot of ground situated in Boggs township, Centre County, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone corner of T. R. Bathurst and Curtin estate on the public road leading from Curtin works to Nittany valley, thence easterly along line of T. R. Bathurst 416½ feet to a post; thence at right angles to same along line of Curtin estate 416½ feet to post; thence at right angles along the line of Curtin estate 416½ feet to post in public road aforesaid, thence along said public road 416½ feet to the place of beginning. Containing four acres more or less, being the same lot of ground which Catherine Ann Ball by deed dated May 21st, 1912, granted and conveyed to Cadence Crossmyre, party of the first part hereto.

Seized, levied upon, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of Cadence Crossmyre and John H. Crossmyre.

TERMS OF SALE—No deed will be acknowledged until the purchase money is paid in full.

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Pa.,
Aug. 24th, 1917.

GEO. H. YARNELL, Sheriff.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of William Cronoble, late of Spring Township, Centre County, Pa.

Letters testamentary in the above named estate have been issued to the undersigned to whom all persons indebted to the same will make prompt payment and those having claims will present them without delay.

MRS. JOSEPHINE CRONOBLE,
Pleasant Gap.
GEORGE H. YARNELL,
Bellefonte, Pa.,
Executors.

Schools Will Soon Open

LARKSPUR LOTION

will settle the bug question

Price 25 cents

GREEN'S PHARMACY CO.

The Rexall Store

BELLEFONTE - PA.

REGISTER'S NOTICE

The following accounts have been examined, passed and filed of record in the Register's Office, for the inspection of heirs and legatees, creditors and all others in anywise interested, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court for confirmation Nisi, on Wednesday, the 26th day of Sept., 1917.

1. COLE—The first and final account of Mary Newell Cole, admrx., of &c., of Robert Cole, late of Bellefonte Boro., dec'd.
2. HUGHES—The first and final account of the Farmers Trust Company, of Carlisle, Pa., Executor of the last will and testament of Bruce Hughes late of Philipsburg Boro, dec'd.
3. HANCOCK—The account of Jeremiah Funk, guardian of Katherine Hancock, a minor.
4. IRWIN—The final account of John C. Hoffer, Guardian of William E. R. Irwin, late minor child of, Miniam Irwin, late of Philipsburg Boro., dec'd.
5. KIOSKE—The first and final account of Stella Zimmerman, and David Chambers, executors of &c., of William Kioske, late of Snow Shoe Twp., dec'd.
6. KEPLER—The first and final account of N. B. Spanger, Exr., of the last will and testament of Jacob M. Kepler, late of Ferguson Twp., dec'd.
7. MOYER—The first and final account of W. J. Carlin, Exr., of &c., of Miss Eva Moyer, late of Miles Twp., dec'd.
8. MILLER—The first and final account of Isaac P Miller admr., of &c., of Eliza T. Miller, late of Bellefonte Boro., dec'd.
9. RESIDES—The first and final account of W. M. Poorman and Nettie Poorman, Executors of &c., of Matilda Resides, late of Boggs Twp., deceased.
10. RIMERT—The first and final account of Maude Earle, admrx., of &c., of Jane Rimert, late of Howard Boro, dec'd.
11. SMITH—The first and final account of Robert M. Smith executor of &c., of Eliza Smith, late of Potter, Twp., dec'd.
12. SLINGER—The first and final account of E. M. Griest, admr., of Nicholas Slinger late of Philipsburg Boro., dec'd.
13. VONADA—The first and final account of W. D. Zerby, admr., of &c., of Harriet J. Vonada, late of Haines Twp., dec'd.
14. WAY—The first and final account of F. W. Smith, admr., of & etc., of Caleb Way, late of Unionville Boro, dec'd.
15. WITMER—The first and final account of James C. Witmer, admr., of &c., of Dora M. Witmer, late of Benner Twp., dec'd.
16. HOOVER—The first and final account of Thomas Hoover, admr., C. T. A., of Catherine Hoover, late of Snow Shoe, Twp., dec'd.

Register's Office, Bellefonte, Pa., Aug. 24th 1917.

FRANK SASSERMAN,
Register.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Honorable Henry C. Quigley President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th. Judicial District, consisting of the County of Centre, having issued his precept, bearing date the 18th day of August, 1917, to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, Orphans' Court, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the

FOURTH MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER

being the 24th day of September, 1917, and to continue two weeks,

NOTICE is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the 2th, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 18th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1917, and the one hundred and forty-first year of the Independence of the United States of America.

GEO. H. YARNELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Pa
August 18th, 1917.

An Ordinance

Relative to a vacation of a portion of Olive Street, in the Borough of Snow Shoe.

Section 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Town Council of the Borough of Snow Shoe, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, that a portion of Olive Street in the said Borough, is hereby vacated, namely, all that portion thereof, fifteen feet in width, extending along the Southwesterly side thereof, beginning at the Northwestern corner of the intersection of said Street with Fourth Street, and running in a Northwesterly direction to the Borough line; thus leaving the remainder of said Street sixty-five feet in width, between Fourth Street and the Northwestern line of said Borough; it being understood that no building of any nature shall hereafter be erected on that portion of the Street hereby vacated.

Ordained and enacted at a regular meeting of the Town Council of the Borough of Snow Shoe on the 3rd day of July, A. D. 1917.

THE BOROUGH OF SNOW SHOE

J. HARRIS HOY, Sec. of Town Council — D. R. THOMAS, Pres. of Town Council

And now July, 8th, 1917, I hereby approve the foregoing ordinance.

W. C. SNYDER,
Burgess.

CHARTER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday the first day of October, 1917, by O. J. Harm, H. J. Thompson, C. E. Harm and H. J. O'Brien under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of certain Corporations" approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "ALDER RUN COAL COMPANY," the character and object of which is the mining, preparing shipping, buying and selling coal with rights incidental thereto and for these purposes to have and possess all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly and its supplements.

J. KENNEDY JOHNSTON,
Solicitor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Cambria County In the Re-Estate of Paul Tote (otherwise Paul Toth,) late of Snow Shoe Township, Centre County, Pa., deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

ROBERT C. HOERLE,
First National Bank Bldg., Johnstown, Pa. — Administrator.

Notice of Primary Election

In accordance with an Act of Assembly known as the Uniform Primaries Act approved July 12, 1913, and supplements thereto, notice is hereby given that a Primary Election will be held on

WEDNESDAY, THE 19th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1917

at which time the polls will be open from 7 o'clock A. M. to 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices to be voted for at the Municipal Election to be held November 6th, 1917:—

COUNTY OFFICES

Each political party is entitled to nominate persons for the following County Offices:

Two Jury Commissioners

TOWNSHIP, PRECINCT, BOROUGH AND WARD OFFICES

Each political party is entitled to nominate persons for the following offices:

Judge of Elections
Inspectors of Elections
Assessor
Registry Assessor
Councilmen
Burgess
Tax Collector
Auditors
Township Supervisors
Justices of the Peace
School Directors

Notice is also hereby given that petitions to have the names of candidates printed upon the ballots of the Township Precinct, Borough and Ward offices for which nominations are to be made, as well as for party offices to be elected therein, must be filed in the office of the County Commissioners at Bellefonte, Pa., on or before August 22, 1917.

DANIEL A. GROVE,
Attest: WM. H. NOLL, Jr.,
HARRY N. MEYER, Clerk. — ISAAC MILLER, County Commissioners

Bellefonte, Pa., July 23, 1917.

Penny-A-Word Column

ARCHITECT—Anna W. Keichline, Bellefonte, Pa.

FOR SALE—Badger Dairy Feed, 24 per cent Protein, go to J. S. Waite & Co.

FOR SALE—Building lots. Inquire of F. Potts Green, Bellefonte, Pa.

FOR RENT—Desirable house, with bath. Inquire of A. E. Schad, Bellefonte, Pa.

FOR RENT—Five room house on north Penn street. Inquire of Herbert Auman, Bellefonte.

Fire insurance and automobile at a reduced rate.
4-mo J. M. KEICHLINE, Agent.

FOR SALE—Building lots for sale or rent. Inquire Green's Pharmacy Co., Bellefonte, Pa.

FOR SALE—A Maxwell touring car—1916 model. Inquire of Montgomery & Co., Bellefonte, Pa.

FOR SALE.—One hundred acres, more or less, adjoining the borough of Milesburg. Inquire at Green's Pharmacy, Bellefonte, Pa.

SINGLE MEN—Tenant men wanted on farms at once. Come prepared to start work; $30 to $45 per month. Empire Agency, 140 Castle St., Geneva, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Walnut bed room suite with a marble top bureau and washstand. Inquire of Mrs. Chas. Segner, Boalsburg, Pa.

AGENTS.—Big pay and automobile furnished free to agents placing sample of new necessity with automobile owners. Address President, Orolo Manufacturing Co., Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—One good as new (used 4 days) Keeler boiler; 400 square feet of actual radiation and a commercial rating 530 square feet.

T. A. Hugg, Milesburg.

FOR SALE—Five lots on North Spring Street, Bellefonte, 42½x200 feet, with large shade trees in front; also 100 acres, more or less, adjoining Milesburg borough. Inquire of Green's Pharmacy, Bellefonte, Pa.

LOST—Valuable brooch, gold mounting, circle of rubies; about one inch in dismeter. May have been lost in train enroute from Tyrone to Bellefonte, or in Bellefonte. Liberal reward. Inquire at The Republican office.

REWARD.—A reward of $25 will be paid for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who recently stole an L. C. Smith typewriter from the new High School building. Secretary of Bellefonte School Board.

AGENTS WANTED—$25 to $50 Weekly in a business of your own. Don't be an Agent. Start in the Gold, Silver, Nickel etc. Plating Business. Prof. Gray's outfits are practical and complete. Work easy, profit enormous. Every family, restaurant, shop has tableware, jewelry, metal goods of all kinds to be re-plated. Every other business over-crowded—no plating shops. A grand opening in your section. Will you grasp it? Address today. GRAY & CO., Plating Works, 150 Gray Bldg., CINCINNATI O.

RUBIN & RUBIN

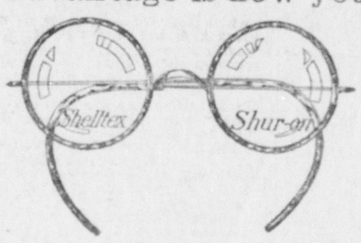
Harrisburg's Leading Eye Specialists Will Hold

The Biggest Optical Sale Ever Held in Bellefonte

AT MOTT'S DRUG STORE

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, September 10-11-12

Everybody knows how, in the last two years, food, coal, household goods, in fact everything, has gone up in price. In this way has the great war affected us. And with optical goods the case has been the same. Glass and material for frames has advanced until in some cases prices are double what they were. But Rubin & Rubin were well stocked, and have been able at times since the war began, because of their large business, to buy greatly to their advantage. This advantage is now yours if you need Glasses.



See our display in the window. Come in and talk to our specialists. They will advise you freely, frankly, honestly. We examine your eyes free. No drops used. Open evenings.

These lenses with a rim of shell around them are to be had in both spectacles and glasses. They are made without screws, reducing the possibility of lens breakage. Shelltex may be had in six different colors—white, crystal, shell, amber, red and black.

$5 up

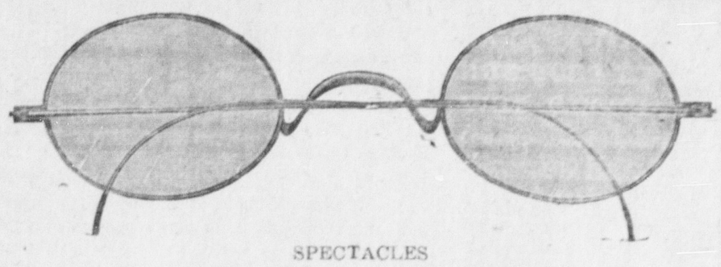
Kryptok Lenses

Two lenses ground into one, for those who must have correction for both near and far in the same glass. Kryptoks are different, because no line shows where the two lenses join.

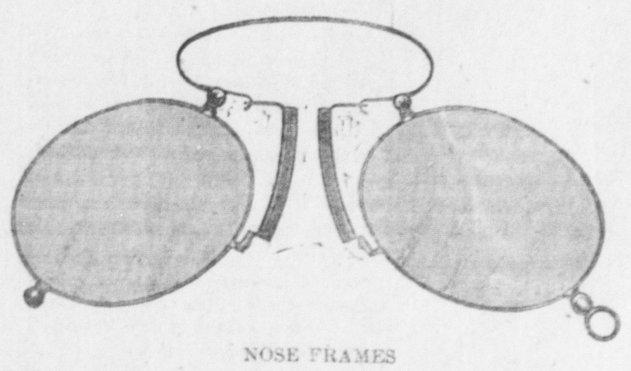
Lowest Prices

$1

One dollar will buy during this sale what many opticians would charge $3.50 for. Think of it, a thoroughly scientific examination (no drops used) and in addition the proper spherical lenses for reading or sewing mounted in either spectacles, straights or nose frames—the style of your choosing, all of them guaranteed gold filled.



SPECTACLES



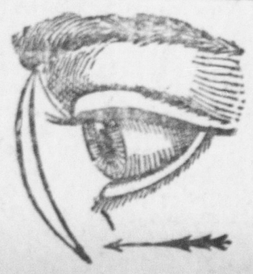
NOSE FRAMES

Our Reputation is your Guarantee

Years of experience conducting 65 optical offices throughout Pennsylvania, have made the name of Rubin & Rubin a household word whenever glasses are discussed. Only graduate opticians who have had years of experience and who thoroughly understand the examination of the eye, and the fitting of the proper glasses, will serve you. Our opticians have fitted thousands of cases—an additional guarantee that you will be correctly fitted with the proper glasses. Our reputation of being Pennsylvania's leading eye specialists, coupled with the fact that we have our own grinding plant, that not one piece of work is done by anyone but ourselves, positively assures you that we will do exactly as we advertise we will and that we can render you prompt and efficient service.

TORIC CURVED LENSES

The lens which gives perfect vision. They are ground to the curvature of the eye, and therefore give a wider range of vision than the flat lens. Made in spectacles or nose glasses with or without shell rims.



LOWEST PRICES

SMUGGLERS BUSY ON DUTCH BORDER

Frontier Guards Find It Impossible to Prevent It.

MUCH INGENUITY SHOWN

One Man Wrapped Himself With Layers of Bacon—Women Had Their Hats Filled With Sausages—Children Get Much Food For Themselves, but Also Give Away Information.

There was a jubilee feast at a little town on the border between Holland and Germany the other day. A woman gave it. She invited large numbers of her friends and neighbors and all toasted and applauded her. What was the reason for the jubilee? you ask. She had just smuggled her fortieth package across the border into Germany.

Strange events such as this occur daily in Holland. Smuggling is rife. So general has it become that fear neither of the law nor of the church can stop many persons living on the border from taking advantage of the need for supplies in Germany. Even men who have been selected to put an end to it take a hand in it themselves, and sometimes even the military men who are sent to re-enforce the civilian customs officers cannot resist the temptation of making extra gains that often amount to $35 and $40 a week.

In the frontier districts no stigma attaches to fines or imprisonment imposed for smuggling. Public opinion in the districts farther inland expresses itself as concerned for the morality of the frontier dwellers.

Appeal Made to Churches.

The churches have been appealed to to assist in suppressing smuggling. The Netherlands Reformed church in one town answered the appeal by taking a severe attitude toward the smugglers. It threatened to keep every confirmed smuggler from the holy communion so long as he or she continued in this trade.

Some of the smugglers—those of the lowest order—are so little used to having money that they don't know how to spend it, and therefore generally do so in a way detrimental to themselves and to the community. Drinking and fighting are the order of the day with them. Often they cannot even get rid of their money quickly enough.

Instances are known in which they literally consumed paper money as sandwiches, spreading it between two slices of bread and butter. Also they have lighted their pipes with 40 or 60 florin bills ($16 to $24). Such men's children often suffer want and fall to the care of the community when the father is down on his luck.

Others provide well for their homes, and pianos, talking machines and other luxuries are now to be found in the most unlikely looking tumbledown cottages, and the women and children are clad like Solomon in all his glory.

The Germans also do a lot of smuggling. Large numbers of them come into Holland to eat, and upon returning home they generally take a little something for their families. The other day a party of German women, all well dressed and wearing large hats, was interviewed in the waiting room of a railway station on the border by Dutch customs officials. The women declared they had nothing with them. They were politely invited to take off their hats, and when assisted in this act by some Dutch women detectives it soon appeared that each lady had used a certain number of sausages as pads over which to do her hair. One even had concealed a whole pound of tea amid the sausage and hair coils.

Bringing Home the Bacon.

Another case was that of a polite traveler whose politeness caused him to be suspected. Every stitch of clothing was removed from his person before the contraband was exposed. It was bacon, artistically cut in the very shape of his body and laid on and securely fastened all over it by leather thongs. Much diminished in bulk, he was allowed to proceed on his journey, and there was mourning in one German home at least for the loss of this appetizing food.

It has become customary in frontier places for bands of forty or fifty German school boys and girls to come into Holland to get what food they may. It is extremely difficult to get rid of them, for when the Dutch frontier guard takes them back to Germany at one place they slip back at another. The only way to get rid of them is to question them about conditions on their side, and when this has been done for some time the German guard sees to it that they don't return for fear they will give too much information to neutrals or enemies.

Near Maastricht a secret subterranean passage has just again been discovered in St. Peter's mount, which led straight into Belgium. This must have been used for months, and immense quantities must have been smuggled through it. Now it has been blown up by the Dutch military, but as there are some 10,000 passages in St. Peter's it is quite likely some of these may still lead to Belgium and be known to smugglers. The secret passages in former times offered a shelter to Dutch refugees in the Spanish and French wars and to Belgians in this war, so that such a drastic way of closing up the mounts would be deplored by every one.

RICH BOYS ARE CHOSEN.

Men of Pasadena, Cal., Who Will Serve Are Worth $100,000,000.

The quota of Pasadena, Cal., for the selective draft represents a selection of men whose aggregate fortunes exceed $100,000,000.

Among those chosen were:

Lowell McAdams, athlete and banker, whose fortune is placed at between $7,000,000 and $9,000,000.

Leroy Reidman, former coxswain of the Stanford university crew and banker, whose bank account uses up a good many figures.

Leroy Linnard, son of D. M. Linnard, manager of three large hotels in Pasadena and one in San Francisco, whose wealth exceeds $10,000,000.

Thaddeus Updegriff, social leader, whose fortune is estimated all the way from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000.

John Coulston, now with the American ambulance corps in France and very wealthy.

Donald Daniels, a student in aviation at the school at Berkeley, who could not possibly carry his wealth into the air were it all put in gold.

World's Largest Door.

The world's largest door since the days of the old Romans will be put in place in the main entrance of the Missouri state capitol at Jefferson City within the next few weeks. It will be of solid bronze and will cost $10,000. It is the heaviest and largest two piece door in existence.

The Thoughtful Thief.

A thief stole a sheet and bedspread from the family wash at the home of Miss Jennie B. Hartman of Catawissa, Pa., had them ironed and then returned them.

CANNED FUN FOR FOOD CAMPAIGN

Good Advice In Humorous Ditties From Washington.

PRODUCTION'S BIG INCREASE

In All Sections of the United States the Response to Appeals For More Food This Year Has Been Gratifying. Verses Issued by National Emergency Food Garden Commission.

Much has been written about gardening, canning and drying of fruits and vegetables in recent weeks. This has had a most beneficial effect, as shown by recent government reports, which indicate a tremendous gain in the production of foodstuffs in every section of the country. The National Emergency Food Garden Commission recently issued the following verses, which, in a lighter vein, urge the planting and canning of vegetables:

There was a great czar in Berlin
Whose subjects were all growing thin.
In good English he said,
"Bally winter I dread
Because we have nothing to tin."

The young folks of Lakewood, N. J.,
Said: "We will make gardening pay.
We'll stick to the work,
We won't dodge it or shirk,
For this isn't work—this is play."

A maiden who lived in St. Joe
Wrote east to her Washington beau,
"I can't be there in June,
It is really too soon,
For I'm busy with dad's westward hoe."

A charming young bud named Marie
Wrote to Mrs. von Stuyvesant Lee,
"I'm begging your pardon,
But I'm working my garden
And can't get away for your tea."

Said Miss Gladys Clarissa McTanner:
"I've abandoned my player pianner.
Art is all very good,
But it won't supply food,
So I'm playing my tunes on my canner."

Mrs. Sadleigh has given up sighing
At the cost of the food she's been buying,
For she's got 'em all beat
On the good things to eat,
Since she's taken to canning and drying.

High diddle diddle, this life is a riddle,
For prices have jumped o'er the moon,
But plant a food garden on some vacant lot
And prices will tumble down soon.

Rock-a-by baby in the tree top,
Father is hoeing his home garden crop.
Soon he will harvest enough for us all
And high cost of living will have a bad fall.

If old Mother Hubbard should go to the cupboard
She'd find all the food she'd desire,
For stored away there is foodstuff to spare,
The product of canner and drier.

Old King Food in his merriest mood
Set a-watching his garden plot.
He counted his beets, and he reckoned his beans
And he said: "Will we starve? We will not."

Mary, Mary, no longer contrary,
Has made a home garden grow
With turnips and beans to feed the marines
And the soldiers and sailors, you know.

President Pack, come blow our horn,
Our allies are calling for wheat and corn.
Set the nation to work to grow turnips and squash
And we'll feed the whole world with our food, by gosh!

Pat-a-cake, pat-a-cake, baker's man,
Look at the things we're going to can,
Can 'em and dry 'em and store 'em away
to give us our food for the cold winter's day.

Dickery, dickery, dock,
The back yards in our block
Are full enough of garden stuff
Our pantry shelves to stock.

"A dollar, a dollar, a ten o'clock scholar,
Why do you come so late?"
"I've stayed at home to dig the weeds.
This gardening stunt is great."

Taffy was a Welshman, Taffy was a thief,
Taffy will not work, so he must come to grief.
The neighbors planted seeds in their yards and vacant lots
And spent the summer raising things on thrifty garden plots.
They're canning 'em and drying 'em and storing 'em away.
If Taffy cannot steal 'em he'll have grocer's bills to pay.

There was an old man and he had a wooden leg
And he coudn't steal a ride, not a ride could he beg,
So he bought a back yard and he planted some beans
And raised enough cash to buy a dozen machines.

Advertise in "The Republican"

WILSON URGES YOUNG TO MASTER SCIENCES

Will Be Needed In War, He Says. Wants Schools to Keep Courses Open.

Educational institutions have been urged by President Wilson to maintain their normal courses in the various branches of applied science, so far as possible, during the war. In a letter to Secretary of Interior Lane the president called attention to the fact that any unnecessary limit on the development of trained men would lessen the country's chances for success.

The letter was written in response to a question by Secretary Lane as to advising colleges and especially technical institutions to continue their present courses. The president's answer reads:

"The question which you have brought to my attention is of the very greatest moment. It would, as you suggest, seriously impair America's prospects of success in this war if the supply of highly trained men were unnecessarily diminished.

"There will be need for a larger number of persons expert in the various kinds of applied science than ever before. Such persons will be needed both during the war and after its close. I therefore have no hesitation in urging colleges and technical schools to endeavor to maintain their courses as far as possible on the usual basis.

"There will be many young men from these institutions who will serve in the armed forces of the country. Those who fall below the age of selective conscription and who do not enlist may feel that by pursuing their courses with eagerness and diligence they also are preparing themselves for valuable service to the nation.

"I would particularly urge upon the young people who are leaving our high schools that as many of them as can do so avail themselves this year of the opportunities offered by the colleges and technical schools to the end that the country may not lack an adequate supply of trained men and women."

We do all kinds of job work. Give us a trial. Prices reasonable.

25,000 BOYS WANTED

FOR THE BIGGEST JOB ON EARTH

JOIN THE PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION UNITED STATES BOYS' WORKING RESERVE AND HELP TO WIN THE WAR

Boys of Pennsylvania! come away from the ball fields, turn from vacation frolics, put aside the pleasant lures of boyhood and give heed to serious doings. Your country has a grim business in hand and relies largely upon you to put it through.

You have heard the song of the bugles and the rattle of the drums; you have seen the dust-stained troops in highways and byways; you have cheered with the shouting bystanders and through these things you personally have come to know that the nation is at war.

The stirring military scenes no doubt have impressed you with the greatness of your country's martial might. They have given you a comforting sense of security through visible assurance that thousands upon thousands of steel-muscled, splendidly equipped fighting men stand as living barriers between you and your country's foe.

And you, perhaps, have turned back to your sports and games in the confident belief that these chosen legions of a free nation have but to meet the enemy to sweep him from the field. But in that belief there is danger. It is a belief which, if permitted to spread unchecked, would place the armies of America in deadly peril.

All of these inspiring troop movements you have witnessed relate only to one phase of war activity—the military side.

There is another phase of war and it is the more important one because properly directed it backs up the soldier in the field with the entire resources of his country.

Valor Not Enough.

It is this phase of war activity that must give the American fighting men more and better cannon than the enemy possesses; more ammunition, more food and more of everything that is vital to the prosecution of war. For if the nation permits its armies to be overmatched in these things their valor will count for nothing. Mere bravery will not avert defeat and defeat would mean a reign of terrorism in this free land too shocking to be pictured even in a part of its barbarity.

That is why no one—not even boys—should be allowed to think that war is only the soldier's business. This war is the business of every man, every woman, every boy and every girl in America who, by their work, can be of use to American troops.

Primarily, war, because it is destructive, taxes to the utmost the productive energy of the nation engaged. At the same time it weakens the productive forces by taking all of the able-bodied men from farms, workshops and business to do the fighting.

One million American soldiers, the pick of the country's manhood recruited from the various industries, will soon be at grips with the enemy, and workers must be found to fill their places. Additional workers must be located to produce the excess quantities of supplies that these one million soldiers will require, and the supplies our European allies need.

Where are these workers to be obtained? Boys, the answer rests with you. Perhaps upon witnessing parades of fighting squadrons you have felt regret that you, too, could not have a place in the heroic files. But there is no need to harbor regret.

You and every other boy between the ages of 16 and 21 years may help your country fight and win the war. You may not be able to shoulder a rifle or man a gun, but by working to supply everything needful to the men who do these things you will be making your country's guns effective.

President Wilson's Call.

The war has made a place for you. That place is in the ranks of the Pennsylvania Division of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, an organization created by the United States government to furnish emergency workers so that there will be no shortage of the labor needed to keep the American soldier in victorious fighting trim.

So important is the Reserve considered by the government that President Wilson has issued a message urging boys of Pennsylvania to enroll. Here is the President's message to you:

"Let me express the hope that the young men of Pennsylvania not now permanently employed may eagerly enter the Boys' Working Reserve to fit themselves by training and study for good citizenship and productive service. In this way they can show themselves worthy of patriotic fathers who fought for democracy in the past, sustain their patriotic brothers who are fighting for it today, and command the affectionate pride of the brave mothers who are silently bearing the burdens at home."

Under the direction of the Pennsylvania Committee of Public Safety the Reserve is now recruiting an industrial army of 25,000 boys. They will be guided in their activities by John C. Frazee, Federal Director for this State, and a corps of district superintendents.

The aims of the Reserve are: First, the organization, and, second, the preparation of boys for emergency service in all lines of work. The motto of the boys who enroll is "I will be ready." The Reserve will find useful work for them and if necessary will instruct them in the work.

Service Badge Given.

You may enroll by obtaining the consent of your parents or guardians, whether you are now employed or not. Boys who are employed join with the idea of becoming more useful to their country by learning to produce more at their present work. They will not be urged to change their employment, but only to become more proficient at it.

Boys who are not now at work, but who attend school, may enroll and will be instructed in some line of industry fitted to their abilities. Working hours will be arranged so that their education will not be interfered with. All boys enrolling will receive at once the handsome button of the Pennsylvania Division. By loyal service they may earn the bronze badge of the Reserve which is a reproduction of the seal of the United States suitably inscribed and numbered. Appropriate wages will be paid while boys are at work.

Working conditions will be carefully supervised so that members of the Reserve shall be protected against all forms of physical and moral injury. There is nothing of a military character about the Reserve, its training or its work and members may withdraw whenever their parents or guardians so desire.

It is not intended to keep the boys working on the same basis as workers who are regularly employed. Service is of a temporary nature and will be called for in emergencies only. The Reserve does not seek to shift the employment of boys who are working for their parents or interfere with their wage arrangements. But these boys may become members and earn the badge of honor as such.

The Reserve will encourage schoolboy or student members in their studies, as it holds that mental improvement is a form of proficiency by which the country and its industries benefit.

Workshops, farms and business are depending upon the loyalty of the American people to insure sufficient working forces while hundreds of thousands of brave Americans are deciding the national destiny in a far-off land. And the American soldier is going about his stern task with implicit confidence that he will receive the right kind of support from those who remain behind.

Whether he is justified in that confidence is up to you.

Your big brothers, perhaps, are already near the firing line or soon will be on their way there. For every man at the front there must be five workers at home producing the food, the clothing, the ammunition, the weapons and other supplies without which the bravest troops would be defeated before they even began the fight.

Boys of Pennsylvania enroll to give the American soldier the things he needs to win the war!

And, fathers, mothers, let your boys enroll. They are needed, sorely needed, and it is public service that calls.

FAME IN A FEW WORDS.

Authors Who Are Now Known Only by a Single Work or Passage.

Philip James Bailey wrote "Festus" when he was twenty-three and lived to be eighty-six without adding appreciably to his early laurels. His "Festus" was compared by enthusiastic admirers to the works of Shakespeare and Goethe. No one reads "Festus" now, but its memory survives in one familiar quotation, a one time favorite for use in autograph albums:

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts not breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.
We should count time by heart throbs He most lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.

Bailey is very far from being the only author to live in men's minds by virtue of a single line, stanza or passage. It is a narrow margin by which to escape oblivion, but it serves. True it is not the writer himself that is remembered, but as long as some spark from his brain still glimmers he is not totally dead. It may be a line from a song. "Meet me by moonlight alone" and "Don't you remember sweet Alice Ben Bolt?" are repeated as catchwords by thousands who never heard of J Augustus Wade or Thomas Dunn English. Very often, however, the lines that survive are of high literary value.

Theodore O'Hara, soldier of fortune, wrote:

On fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead.

By these four lines he won for himself admission to the eternal camping ground of poetry.

William Knox, a Scotch versifier (1789-1825), owes his fragmentary survival not so much to any great poetic merit in his mortuary couplets as to the indorsement of Abraham Lincoln who loved to repeat:

Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?
Like a fast flitting meteor, a fast flying cloud,
A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave,
He passes from life to rest in the grave.

—Philadelphia Ledger.

SAVAGE DISCIPLINE.

The Way Unruly Indian Boys Were Punished In Former Days.

My grandmother had twelve children, and one uncle undertook to teach me the art of worship. He used to lead me to the sandbanks of the Missouri river, where he would set fire to a pile of driftwood, and then, taking me by the hand, sing sacred songs to the fire and river. In the meantime he threw into them offerings of tobacco, red feathers, and sometimes oak twigs. I never knew the meaning of these offerings, but I always felt that some living thing actuated both the fire and the river.

Another uncle came to visit us periodically, and every time he came my brother or I suffered at his hands. Sometimes he would rush to the spring, carrying me horizontally under his arm and would plunge my head into the water until I almost suffocated.

His common form of discipline was to let me hang by my hands on the cross poles of the wigwam until my arms ached. My body writhed before I dropped. This uncle seemed to like best to command my older brother to tie my hands and feet with a rope. Then he would order me to resist—an ordeal that would make us both cry. In the winter he would also sometimes roll us in snow naked.

The punishment of Indian children is usually in the hands of some uncle rather than the parents. Our punishments were inflicted generally because we had disobeyed grandmother by failing to get wood at evening, had resisted fasting, had fought some Indian boys or had cried without sufficient cause.—Southern Workmen.

Quinine Not a Preventive.

Dr. E. Halford Ross in a letter to the London Lancet ridicules the attempt to prevent malaria by administering quinine. This cures malaria, but does not prevent it, just as diphtheria is cured with antitoxin, but not prevented. He cites the utter failure of five years of quinine administration to prevent malaria in Egypt and of the marked reduction in the disease that immediately followed the enforcement of anti-mosquito measures.

Public Streets.

Under the Roman-Dutch civil law the title to a public street was in the sovereign, and this rule obtained in New Netherlands until the country now comprising New York city was taken over by the English in 1664.

The English common law, on the other hand, left the title to a public street in the owner of the adjacent land, with only "the right of passage for the king and his people."—New York Times.

On the Fly.

"So you want to know where flies come from, Tommy? Well, the cyclone makes the housefly, the blacksmith makes the firefly, the carpenter makes the sawfly, the driver makes the horsefly, the grocer makes the sandfly, and the boarder makes the butterfly.—Chicago Herald.

For Greasy Woodwork.

Paint or woodwork that has become greasy should be cleaned with a cloth dipped in turpentine. Then wipe with a cloth dipped in water to which a little kerosene has been added.—New York American.

A man does not represent a fraction, but a whole number; he is complete in himself.—Schopenhauer.

PERSHING

(continued from page 3)

see him at once!"

In a few minutes the little red headed man from Kansas and the tall, gray haired, sun browned soldier from the neighboring state of Missouri are in deep conference. The sentry has orders to admit no one. There is work to be done across the border, and Funston, obeying directions from Washington, has hit at once upon the man to do it. It is Brigadier General Pershing, the veteran of fighting in Cuba, in the Philippines, the man who served as military attache with the Japanese army in Manchuria during the gigantic struggle with Russia, the able soldier, diplomat, lawyer, student of languages and international affairs.

"The president wants you to 'get' Villa," says Funston.

"When shall I start after him?" says Pershing.

Who can say that Pershing would not have got Villa if Washington, not desiring to make war on all Mexico,

HE QUESTIONS A SPY IN MEXICO.

had not called off the expedition? Surely not any army man who knows Pershing. When he started after Villa we just knew that Villa's future was settled. But the great war in Europe was threatening to involve the United States, Carranza was bitterly hostile, and Villa displayed the qualities of a will-o'-the-wisp. No one was more disappointed than Pershing when the orders to return were issued and he, the soldier in Mexico, had to hear them and obey.

The great war was devastating the world, and America, after more than two years of waiting, was called upon to "make the world safe for democracy." Foreign countries sent their envoys here to discuss with the president and the government the manner in which America could make its weight tell in the shortest time.

"Send us some of your men, that our soldiers may see them at their side and be heartened in the fight against German autocracy," said Balfour and Joffre to President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker.

"We shall send them," said President Wilson. "Mr. Baker, whom shall we send to command our troops in France?"

"Send Pershing," said Mr. Baker. "All America knows what Pershing can do. We know him to be not only a brave, resourceful fighter, but a man of high administrative ability. We must send our French and British allies a man who will be able not only to lead our men in the field and show that he is conversant with the latest advances in military science, but also a man who can manage our soldiers before they get into the battle line. He must represent us to the French and the British worthily, as we should want to be represented."

"You are right, Mr. Secretary," said President Wilson. "And from what I have heard of Pershing and seen of him he is the man to send."

With absolute secrecy, without the blare of a single bugle note or the roll of a single drum, Pershing sailed for Europe. Not until he landed in England did the American public know that the commander of the southern department, summoned to Washington ostensibly for a consultation, had left for the European battle front.

From the farthermost Scottish headlands to the Mediterranean coast Britain and France were aflame with interest, excitement and curiosity when the announcement of Pershing's landing was made. "Who is this man Pershing the Americans have sent us?" asked one Londoner of another. "Blessed if I know!" was the reply.

The newspapers ransacked their reference departments and scanned their files for material for writeups of Pershing. They told as much as they could about his career, but it was all too little to satisfy the public's curiosity. Then the crowds flocked to learn about Pershing at first hand. Seldom in Europe's long history has any man received so wonderful a reception. Here was American aid in the great war, which had lasted almost three years, presented in tangible form in the person of the tall, straight, soldierly figure of a fighting general. The crowds went literally wild over Pershing.

And all of this was expressed in heaped up measure when the American reached Paris. "The deliverer has come! Vive Pershing! Vive Joffre!" rang the cries when the two famous generals appeared side by side in the French capital. "This man has come to France to repay the debt owed to Lafayette, to Rochambeau, to the other Frenchmen who risked their lives that America might be free. They will help to deliver France from the German invader," said the crowds, and they cheered Pershing until the boulevards rang.

Advertise in "The Republican."

Imaginary.

"Father," said the little boy, "every now and then I hear you talking about somebody who was old enough to know better."

"Yes, my boy."

"What age is that, father?"

And the old gentleman after some thought replied:

"My son, there isn't any such thing. It's like the golden age—purely mythological."

Easy by Comparison.

"You must put your shoulder to the wheel," said the earnest citizen.

"Glad of the chance," replied Mr. Chuggins. "I feel lucky if I don't have to crawl under a motorcar and lie on my back to fix the works."—Washington Star.

Our Help.

"Did you succeed in hiring a new cook?"

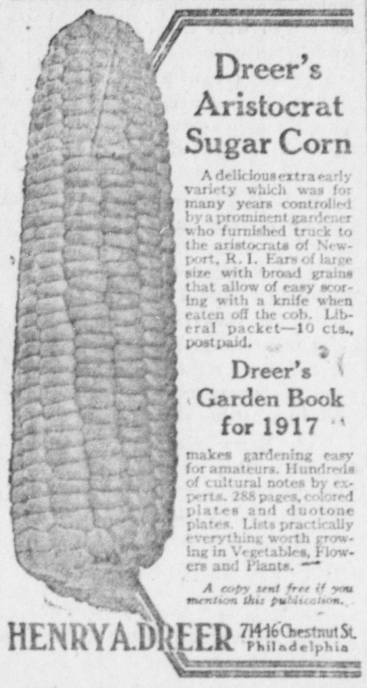
"Not yet. She is looking up my references."—Exchange.

Mahogany Trees.

Mahogany trees do not attain their full growth till they have reached the age of 200 years.

A healthy man is a king in his own right; an unhealthy man an unhappy slave. For impure blood and sluggish liver, use Burdock Blood Bitters. On the market 35 years. $1.00 a bottle.

Read The Bellefonte Republican $1.50 in advance



Dreer's Aristocrat Sugar Corn

A delicious extra early variety which was for many years controlled by a prominent gardener who furnished truck to the aristocrats of Newport, R. I. Ears of large size with broad grains that allow of easy scoring with a knife when eaten off the cob. Liberal packet—10 cts., postpaid.

Dreer's Garden Book for 1917

makes gardening easy for amateurs. Hundreds of cultural notes by experts. 288 pages, colored plates and duotone plates. Lists practically everything worth growing in Vegetables, Flowers and Plants.

A copy sent free if you mention this publication.

HENRY A. DREER 714-16 Chestnut St. Philadelphia

EAT ANYTHING, ANYTIME! Relieve that after-dinner distress, remove the cause of lassitude, drowsiness and headache, the symptoms of INDIGESTION, take nature's remedy

SEVEN BARKS

It quickly clears the system by its natural tonic action on the bowels, and restores vigor to a weary stomach. Clears the blood and eradicates Uric Acid. Price 50 cents a bottle at all druggists or from the proprietor,
Lyman Brown, 68 Murray St., New York City.

The Main Thing About

FIRE INSURANCE

Is carrying a sufficient amount to really protect your property for after a fire one can only accept the result.

Better see to it that you are fully insured and in a company celebrated for prompt payment of losses; a good reliable company the only kind represented by us.

Also represent The Preferred accident Insurance company of New York, which issues $5,000 [illegible]

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Have you visited the workrooms of the Red Cross at Bellefonte, and seen the perfect organization and the admirable work that is being done? Do you know that many women are giving almost all their time to this work? Do you think you ought to help?

Give something to your local branch or send a contribution to
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BELLEFONTE, PA.

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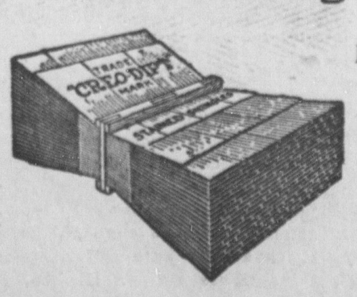

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Bird & Son's Neponset Shingles Paroid Roofing and Wall Board.

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Here and There.

Kodaks & Films at Green's.

R. H. Alport, of Bellefonte, left Saturday afternoon to visit friends in Altoona.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Bicketts and two children spent Sunday with friends in Altoona.

Mrs. Ross Parker and her daughter, Eleanor, left last Thursday to visit friends in Somerset.

Mrs. J. B. Harvey, of Snow Shoe, spent Sunday with friends in Tyrone, formerly her home.

Lieut. E. C. Shoemaker, of Tyrone, who had been visiting Collins Shoemaker in Bellefonte, left for home Tuesday morning.

Editor S. W. Smith, of Centre Hall, was among those from out-of-town who took in the war pictures at the Scenic Monday night.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Mingle and family motored on Sunday to Bedford, shaping their route to view the Masonic home at Elizabethtown.

William Kuhn, of Williamsport, arrived in Bellefonte Saturday morning. In the afternoon he went to Boalsburg to visit his old home.

U. V. Spencer, who is connected with the State-Centre Electric Co., in Bellefonte, spent Sunday and Monday with friends at his old home at Curwensville.

Dr. William K. McKinney, pastor of the Bellefonte Presbyterian church, attended a meeting of the Huntingdon Presbytery which met in Tyrone Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Julia Walsh, after a two weeks visit with old home friends in Bellefonte, departed on Tuesday for Jersey Shore, planning to go today to her home in New York City.

Mrs. W. E. Brown, of Harrisburg, spent Sunday in Bellefonte as the guest of her brother, Blair Hall, and bride who are located in the Shoemaker apartment house, on Spring street.

Dr. E. S. Maloy, who recently purchased Dr. Musser's dental office, is of the opinion that the only man in Bellefonte who when he works can look down in the mouth is a dentist.

Eleanor, the young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Echols, of Pittsburgh, arrived in Bellefonte Friday evening, and while here will be the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. Florence Jacobs, on east Lamb street, for several weeks.

Wilbur F. Hoy, drug clerk in Green's drug store, is serving his last week in that capacity. He will leave next week for Philadelphia where he will clerk in a drug store and take a course in pharmacy at the University of Pennsylvania.

John H. White, who owns the Miller farm on the hill up from the old toll-gate leading from Bellefonte to Pleasant Gap, is the gentleman who purchased the Henry Bartley home in Bush Addition and not William White as was reported.

G. W. Bullock, of St. Louis, Mo., arrived in Bellefonte Friday morning and became the guest of his aunt, Mrs. James Clark. In the evening he went to Beech Creek to visit friends. He is an electrician and is connected with some of the electric street railways of the western city.

Mrs. Adaline Singizer left Bellefonte Saturday afternoon for Renovo, where she spent Sunday and part of Monday with friends and relatives. On her return she was accompanied by her son, Roy, who on Wednesday of last week went to Renovo with his aunt who had been spending part of the summer here.

Albert Canfield, of Salt Lake City, arrived in Bellefonte Saturday and for a short time was the guest of his mother, Mrs. Jennie Canfield, and his sister, Mrs. Louis Daggett. He left Sunday for Buffalo, N. Y., to inspect airplanes for the government at the large works of Curtis & Co. His friends here were glad to see him.

Friday T. L. Crust, of Philipsburg passed through Bellefonte to visit friends at Waddle. On Saturday he attended the Crust, Lutz and Martin reunion which was held at the home farm of his nephew, Charles Lutz. At one time Mr. Crust was one of Centre county's most progressive school teachers but at present is employed in one of the industries at the enterprising town across the mountain.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kase, of Sunbury, and little daughter arrived in Bellefonte Friday afternoon and remained until Tuesday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs G. R. Spigelmyer. On her return she was accompanied by her other little daughter, Katherine, who had been spending part of the summer months with her grandparents. She was great company for Mr. and Mrs. Spigelmyer and, of course, will be missed.

Charles Hassinger, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hassinger, has been in Bellefonte for several days. He had been working at Renovo but recently has joined the Repasz band, of Williamsport, which has become a U. S. marine band and has been ordered to Lake Du-Quoit, N. Y., a short distance from Rochester. The young man plays the trombone and the fact that he has been chosen as a member of this organization is indicative that he is a first class musician. Cecil Crafts, son of Fred Crafts, of Bellefonte, is also a member of the band.

Bath caps at Green's.

Mrs. George A. Miller and one of her little daughters motored with friends to Altoona on Sunday.

F. W. Minemyer and Rex Barlett, of Tyrone, spent Labor Day with friends and relatives in Bellefonte.

Mrs. Frank Steele and her two children left Bellefonte Tuesday morning for Jersey Shore to visit friends.

Oliver E. Witmer, of Altoona, was an over Sunday guest of his parents Mr. and Mrs. William Witmer on Bishop Street.

John Anderson, of South Spring street, was taken to the Bellefonte hospital last week, where he will be treated for rheumatism.

Mrs. Joseph Thomas and little daughter, Madaline, left Bellefonte Saturday morning to visit her sister, Mrs. Earnest Bergduff, at Johnstown.

Harry Wetzel arrived in Bellefonte Saturday on a few days furlough. He is a member of the hospital corps and is located at Newport, R. I.

Deputy County Recorder and Mrs. Walter Armstrong and their little daughter visited with friends in Lewistown from Saturday until Tuesday.

Clarence Garbrick who has been spending several weeks in Bellefonte as the guest of his mother, Mrs. George Garbrick, returned to Philadelphia Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. C. D. Tanner, proprietress of the Tanner boarding house, took a well earned vacation on last Thursday by going to Renovo where she remained among friends until Tuesday.

C. G. MacAvoy, at one time general superintendent of the Bellefonte Electric Co., was a visitor in Bellefonte Friday. He is now located at Hornell, N. Y., and is getting along nicely.

Prof. Harry Whiting's family lef Bellefonte Monday for Beaver where they will make there future home, Mr. Whiting having charge of the State Highway construction in Beaver county.

George W. Rumberger, of Unionville, was in Philipsburg last Thursday sizing up the Knights Templar demonstration and at the same time visited his sons and daughter, Harry, Allen and Mrs. Ed. Griest.

Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Musser and daughter, Miss Mary, and also Miss Barnhart, their neice; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Musser, with their two sons, Francis and Lester, autoed to Altoona Sunday, spending part of the day with relatives in that city.

First Lieutentant F. W. Hicks of the United States Infantry, who had been a visitor in Bellefonte for a few days at the residence of C. M. McCurdy, left Monday for San Antonia, Texas. He expects to leave for the war zone in France next Monday.

Mrs. Van Jodon and her children left Bellefonte Saturday morning to visit her brother, William Rider, at Beaver Falls. She was accompanied by Mrs. John Deihl, of Mifflinburg who remained in Beaver Falls a short time and then went to Swissdale to visit friends.

Saturday night John D. Sourbeck, the green-groceryman, drew down the window shades of his store left for New York where he spent Labor Day with his daughter, Mrs. Herbert Bellringer. He disappeared as if he had gone up in an aeroplane and his friends were hunting him in every nook and corner.

Chester Barnes and his mother, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. John Henderson, who had been visiting here for the last week or ten days, left Sunday in a motor car for Philadelphia. Mrs. Henderson is a daughter of Mrs. Howard Barnes and a sister to Homer and Chester Barnes. She resides in the Quaker City.

Mr. Isaac Mitchell, of the Bellefonte Trust Co., was an arrival home a few days ago from Philadelphia where he spent two very enjoyable weeks with his daughter, Miss Grace Mitchell, who devoted several months to special work at the University of Pennsylvania preliminary to resuming her duties as an instructor at Westover, Conn.

Merrill and Miss Ruth Dixon, of Johnstown, arrived in Bellefonte Saturday morning and became the guests of their uncle, Charles L. Gates. During the day the young man proceeded to Williamsport where he took an examination in pharmacy. He then returned to Bellefonte and Sunday afternoon left for home. Mr. Dixon has been a very studious young man and there is hardly any doubt but that he will be permitted to become a drug mixologist.

George Weaver, who for the past year or more had been identified with the local State Highway Department, left Monday morning for Pittsburgh, where he has secured a position and in all probability will make the SmokyCity his future home. Just now it is very difficult to secure men to go on the roads so that kind of work will go slow from this until next spring. His son, James Weaver, who is a painter and paperhanger, left on the same train for Philadelphia where he will work at his trade. He is a good mechanic and there is hardly any question but that he will be successful. It is a sad commentary to the town when all the young men have to leave Bellefonte in order to make a living. Let's us brace up, like other enterprising towns, and get some kind of industry here.

Follow the crowd and you will land in front of the soda fountain at Green's.

Miss Mildred Holt, of Moshannon, has been a visitor at the residence of the J. Kennedy Johnson, on east Bishop street.

W. D. King, of Tyrone, recently passed away. He was a very fine citizen and a sister of Mrs. Lottie Reed, of Bellefonte.

Miss Clara Eckenroth, of Unionville, was the guest of Miss Stella Moran Monday night having come down to attend a corn roast.

William H. Kibble's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be the opening attraction at Garman's opera house Wednesday evening of next week.

The war with Germany is now costing the United States $24,000,000 every twenty-four hours. Two-thirds of this represents loans to Allies.

Albert Schad, the Bellefonte plumber, has the contract for placing two boilers under the Bellefonte Presbyterian church and one in the cellar of the manse.

Prothontary D. R. Foreman has purchased a Studebaker 6-cylinder special model, automobile, and is now familiarizing himself with the speed limit laws.

Mrs. W. B. Lyon and Miss Ida Weaver left Bellefonte today (Thursday) for Cleveland, Ohio, where they will visit Mrs. Lyon's daughter and husband, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Williams.

Mrs. Helen Shugert and her daughter, Miss Elizabeth, returned to Bellefonte Sunday after spending part of the summer among the lakes and summer resorts of the State of New York. They report having a fine time.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Bellefonte U. B. church will hold a bake sale in the church basement, on Saturday, Sept. 8th, both afternoon and evening. Ice cream and cake will be served.

Miss Vera Struble, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Struble, left Bellefonte Wednesday morning for Akron, Ohio, where she will visit her brother, Willis Struble. She was accompanied as far as Tyrone by her father.

Miss Rose Prince, of Crafton station, Pittsburgh, who had been spending a week or ten days in Bellefonte as the guest of her sisters, Mrs. Thomas Beaver and Mrs. Donald Potter, left for home Tuesday. She was accompanied by Thomas C. Duff, who spent Labor Day at the Beaver home.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton R. Johnson with their daughter, Hazel, and Edward James left Bellefonte Tuesday morning in an automobile for Michigan and Illinois where they will visit friends. The trip will be taken slowly so that they can take in the sights all along the route.

Mrs. John McSuley and her two sons, John and Malcolm, left Saturday for Mechanicsburg, Pa., to spend a week or ten days with Mrs. McSuley's mother, Mrs. John Howard. At the same time her daughter, Miss Eleanor McSuley and Helen Love left for Renovo where they spent Sunday.

Miss Anna Shuey, who had been spending her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Shuey, left Bellefonte Saturday afternoon for Williamsport where she spent Sunday with the family of John Brachbill and from there she went to Carmel, N. Y., where she will teach again this winter.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Nicely, of Sunbury, have taken quarters in the Shoemaker appartment house and for a while they will be residents of Bellefonte. Mr. Nicely is fireman with engineer Theodore Cherry on the L. & T. branch of the P. R. R. They are exceptionally fine people and we trust that their stay here will be pleasant.

Graham Hunter, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hunter, of Bellefonte, who had been home on a three day furlough, left Tuesday morning for Wilmington, Del., where he is stationed as a recruit of the United States Navy. He is now assistant to Lieutenant Commander Aiddee in going over the ships and looking after the supplies. Graham is a graduate of State College and his knowledge and training he received there will be of inestimable use to him as a member of the navy.

Postmaster P. H. Gherrity, of Bellefonte, received a letter from his son Walter Gherrity, who until recently was at Newport, R. I. but who has been changed to League Island. He stood third in a class of forty young men who took the examination to be transferred which is considered quite an honor. The highest mark was 89 and nine tenth while Walter followed with an average of 88 and three-tenth which is an excellent showing. He is in the pharmacy department of the medical corps and the advancement carries with it not only honor but increased pay.

Last Thursday Vincent Taylor, son of Col. H. S. Taylor, of Bellefonte graduated with honor from West Point and Friday returned home for a few days. He makes a most distinguished appearing soldier and his erect and manly appearance commands the attention of everybody. He has been made a second lieutenant in Uncle Sam's army and claims the distinction of being the youngest officer in the Regular Army. It is hoped that should he be called out on the battle field in France he will fulfill his part well and faithfully in helping to knock out the Kaiser, the greatest stumbling block to the world's progress.

Robert Heath, of Sandy Ridge is dead. A notice of the automobile accident will be found in the inside of this issue.

Dr. M. L. Ganoe, a Methodist minister who has been in Bellefonte several times died at his home in Chambersburg, Monday night, aged 74.

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Achmunity, of Albany, N. Y., arrived in Bellefonte last Saturday and are guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Ingram, on east Lamb street.

Mrs. Theodore Cherry and her son, M. L. Cherry left Bellefonte Wednesday morning for Niagara Falls, where they will visit Mrs. Cherry's son, Samuel and wife.

C. C. Shuey, of Bellefonte, has purchased the Henry Lowery residence, on east Bishop street, and will move there as soon as he gets possession. It is now occupied by R. H. Alport who has it leased until the last of April. This is one of the finest properties in Bellefonte as Mr. Lowery erected it for himself and it is up-to-date.

Monday afternoon Prof. Eugene Weik arrived in Bellefonte ready to commence work when the Bellefonte public schools open Monday. He is the first of the teachers to arrive and he looks as if he had been dining on milk and honey. He spent most of his vacation in New York City and reports having a pleasant and profitable time.

Sunday Mr. and Mrs. John Walker, of Bellefonte, went to Philadelphia in a car. There purpose was to see their son, Robert Walker, also Milon P. Walker, who are in the service of the United States Navy, and are located at League Island, near the city. They found them in the best of health and enjoying their new vocation. As a matter of convenience of getting to and from their work the automobile was left with the boys. If they hadn't anything of this kind they would be compelled to walk several miles a day. This certainly was very thoughtful on the part of Mr. and Mrs. Walker, who desire to see the boys get through as smoothly as possible.

Don't forget the veterans reunion which will be held at Pine Grove Mills, September 22nd.

There was no meeting of the Bellefonte Council Monday evening from the fact that a number of the borough fathers were out of town. This is the second regular meeting that has been missed although a number of special meetings had been held during the intervening period. For various reasons there should be a meeting every regular night which is twice a month.

Notice.

To the tax payers of the Borough of Bellefonte:

I am a candidate for the office of tax collector. I solicit your influence, support and vote at primary election September 19th, 1917, on my past record. When I was tax collector, I paid off a floating debt of twenty thousand dollars. I reduced the millage to twenty-two mills. I settled my duplicates six months after I went out of office. If I am nominated and elected, I will assure the tax payers my record will be the same as it was in the past.

Very truly yours,

Adv. J. M. KEICHLINE.

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Offers instruction in the following departments: The College, with A. B. and Pre-Medical Courses; The Academy and the Schools of Education, Bible, Music, Business, Home Economics, and Expression.

Good equipment in Library, Laboratories, Gymnasium, and Dormitories,

Large Faculty; Small Classes; Public Speaking; Vocational Studies; Christian Ideals; Thorough Training; Successful Graduates.

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President Juniata College,
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Car load of fancy Elberta Peaches.
Leave your order now.

WEAVER BROTHERS
QUALITY GROCERS
Successors to C. C. Shuey---Bellefonte, Pa.

"And they brought him home"

These grey hairs came when they brought Will home, after the fire.

Afterward, it was all I could do to pull myself together and think of some way to keep the children and not break up the home. Will was a good husband and it was not his fault we couldn't save much money.

He was more than good—he was thoughtful, too. I found, then, that he'd taken out the ÆTNA TEN DOLLAR COMBINATION POLICY and that I was to have over $3000 for it. Just think!—it cost him only $10 a year to

ÆTNA-IZE

—so little he never talked about it—and it brought this windfall to me!

You never can tell when an accident may come. I'm sure if you told your Jack about it, Mrs. Rogers, he wouldn't rest until he'd gone straight to the agent—

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Bellefonte - Pa.

New Art Pictures of
WAR PRESIDENTS

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200	"	"	30	"
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At a time when every dollar you spend ought to be looked at twice before you part with it, just remember that you ought to look more than twice at what you're going to get for it.

Hart Schaffner & Marx have based their whole business on the belief that all-wool is best for men's and young men's clothing; that cotton mixtures, though somewhat cheaper, are not economy.

They have maintained a strict all-wool standard in spite of steadily rising costs of fine wool, in the face of the clamor for cheaper clothes. We know that the men and young men of America share this belief that all-wool is best; is real economy.

Good clothes, like everything else, cost more than they formerly cost, but if all-wool is best and cheapest in the long run, you ought to have it. It means more style, more service, more satisfaction. It's worth the price.

In spite of the war the weavers of England, Scotland, Ireland and America have supplied the wool goods for these clothes.

We believe we are upholding and strengthening the call for economy in offering these all-wool clothes, with an unlimited guarantee of satisfaction.

The Hart Schaffner & Marx label in a garment is the sign of all-wool and an absolute guaranty of satisfaction; a small thing to look for, a big thing to find.

The Fall Style Book is out; let us know in case you didn't get a copy.

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